

President Ford's pledge of honesty

Gerald Ford yesterday took over the presidency of the United States and sed Americans that "in all my and private acts" he would see honesty is always the best policy in transition of power took place when Richard Nixon's letter of resignation delivered to Dr Henry Kissinger,

the Secretary of State. Mr Ford took the oath of office half an hour later. Speaking after taking the oath, President Ford said: "Truth is the glue that holds our Government together." Although strained, that bond was still unbroken at home and abroad. The new President has called a joint session of Congress for Monday evening

to discuss "the priority business of the nation." He met Congressional leaders yesterday and received pledges of cooperation from them. Mr Nixon flew to California yesterday with his wife, daughter Tricia and her husband, after an emotional farewell meeting with the Cabinet and White House staff.



is wife by his side, President Gerald Ford takes the oath of office from Chief Justice Warren Burger in the East Room of the White House.

Americans are told: The national nightmare is over

Red Emery, Aug 9
Gerald Ford was sworn in as the thirty-eighth President of the United States as Mr Nixon's resignation became effective. Ford, in what he called a "little straightening up," declared his intention to the nation on the day after the oath had been administered. "My fellow Americans, our long national nightmare is over. Our constitutional system of laws, not fear, is the key to the future of this country. Let us love the people we rule." Letting his back on the stage, he declared: "I am the glue that holds this nation together. That is my pledge. In all my and private acts, I will see that honesty is always the best policy in the end."

doorstep in his dressing gown to pick up the newspaper and chatted in his engaging way about the awesomeness of the day ahead. This unprecedented but orderly transition of supreme power to a man picked from Congress to succeed a corrupt Vice-President, and then a destroyed President, officially occurred at 11.35 am (4.35 pm BST) when Mr Nixon's letter of resignation was delivered to the office of the Secretary of State. The letter said: The White House, Washington, August 9, 1974. Dear Mr Secretary: I hereby resign the office of President of the United States. Sincerely, (signed) Richard Nixon The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger The Secretary of State Washington DC 20520 At the moment of the delivery of the letter by General Alexander Haig, Mr Nixon's Chief of Staff, Mr Ford was automatically President under the Twenty-fifth Amendment. There is never one second of vacancy, even though Chief Justice Warren Burger did not administer the oath until half an hour later. The fact that at 10.30 am the transfer of "national command authority" to Mr Ford was announced by Dr James Schlesinger, the Defence Secretary, was simply a notification to all commanders that upon succeeding to the Presidency Mr Ford became Commander-in-Chief. Reports that this meant a premature change-over of the supreme nuclear command were officially denied at the Pentagon.

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President Ford visited the White House Press Room shortly after being sworn in. He promised an "open and candid" Administration, saying that at the age of 61 he was too old to change his habits. He appointed as Press Secretary a well-known Washington reporter, Mr Jerry ter Horst, chief correspondent in the capital for the Detroit News. Mr Ron Ziegler, Mr Nixon's Press Secretary, left with Mr Nixon. Mr Ford had publicly indicated he would not be welcome in his White House. Last night Mr Ziegler made his brief farewell in the Press Room, stating he had neither understood nor been understood, which was perhaps his perfect epitaph. Mr Ford earlier had seen Dr Kissinger, whose retention as Secretary of State he had already announced last night. Dr Kissinger this afternoon began meeting ambassadors to give assurances of the foreign policy continuity Mr Ford had asserted in his inaugural remarks. Mr Ford stated: "To the peoples and the governments of all friendly nations, and I hope that could encompass the whole world, I pledge an uninterrupted and sincere search for peace. America will remain strong and united, but its strength will remain dedicated to the safety and sanity of the entire family of man, as well as to our own precious freedom."

Mr Ford today, even more impressively than he had last night in his reassuring remarks on his lawn, struck an unerring tone of humility and good heart. His measured compassion for the Nixon's, the hope that Richard Nixon "who brought peace to millions find it for himself", was moving. Mr Ford bluntly acknowledged that he had not been elected. He is the first unelected President in American history. He asked for prayers to confirm him in the office and then gave this assurance: "If you have not chosen me by secret ballot, neither have I gained office by any secret promises." He pointed out one advantage of this process. "I have not subscribed to any partisan platform, I am indebted to no man, and only to one woman, my dear wife." Mrs Betty Ford stood at his side, eyes shining. All knew she had wanted him to retire from politics at the end of this term. Obviously it was not a time to think of that next race. Yet under the Constitution Mr Ford can only run once, in 1976, and already by this convulsion he is favourite to win. Mr Nixon's going also leaves the Republicans three months to reverse the earlier predicted disaster of Watergate in Congressional elections this autumn. Mr Ford vowed he would "not shrink" his awesome burden of responsibility. He called both the Government who nominated him last October and Congress which confirmed his appointment "my friends". He noted it was late in an election year but counselled: "There is no way forward except together."

Then came the powerful, compelling renunciation of the Watergate era. "I believe that truth is the glue that holds our Government together—not only our Government but civilization itself. That bond, though strained, is unbroken at home and abroad. In all my public and private acts as your President, I expect to follow my instincts of openness and candour with full confidence that honesty is always the best policy in the end." He went on: "As we bind up the internal wounds of Watergate, more painful and more poisonous than those of foreign wars, let us restore the golden rule to our political process and let brotherly love purge our hearts of suspicion and hate." He could only guess at the burdens of office. "Although I have witnessed at close hand the tragedies that befall three Presidents and the lesser trials of others." This was a reference to the past decade of upheaval that has seen the death, abdication and removal of three successive Presidents. But he pledged again, as he did when sworn in before Congress last December, as Vice-President, both to uphold the Constitution and "to do what is right, as God gives me to see the right, and to do the very best I can for America." He concluded: "God helping me, I will not let you down." It was officially announced that Mr Nixon had granted no pardons to anyone before his Presidency expired. Mr ter Horst said at his first briefing that he had not discussed with President Ford the subject of immunity from prosecution for Mr Nixon.

Emotional farewell to White House staff by Mr Nixon

Our Own Correspondent, Aug 9
Richard Nixon took off his Air Force base, his only military while he was in California. He left his White House, his wife, daughter Tricia and her husband, Mr Edward Cox, on board a residential airliner he called "The Spirit of 76". In 1976 American bicentennial he intended using the name of his two terms in office. Nationally televised farewells took place at the assembled White House staff in the East Room. Mr Ford was emotional, and eyes were almost broken as he talked of his late as a "saint". White House staff gave five minute standing ovations and there were many open tears. The three ladies with Mrs Nixon, the most composed, had difficulty fighting off tears. Mr Nixon, before his resignation address, was reported by emotional friends to have wept with them and said: "I've never let you

trolled every reaction towards outsiders. Only a Nixon could have released the poignant emotional photograph of his family, and his daughters, in their moment of anguish. Mrs Julie Nixon Eisenhower, who fought his case so hard, and believed him when he vowed he would resign, last senator, has emerged as the one Nixon everyone admires. Today Mr Nixon was very early. He said goodbye first to his personal servants, who told the press the President had been betrayed by his White House men, then came to the East Room before the assembled Cabinet and his staff. Mr Ford was not present. In an extremely tense atmosphere, Mr Nixon gamely tried some jokes. One about his taxes must have hurt most. But there was a touch of snarl that had not been present last night: "Sure we have done some things wrong in this Administration and the top man always takes the responsibility, and I've never ducked it." But he insisted, braving the reports of his property improvements and the alleged use on his behalf of campaign funds, that "no man or woman ever profited at the public expense or the public till" in his Administration. He added: "You did what you believed in, sometimes right, sometimes wrong."

Mr Nixon said that Roosevelt went on to serve the nation as an ex-President "always in the arena, sometimes wrong, sometimes right". He added for emphasis to all his men: "That's an example I think all of us should remember." He added, peculiarly: "Always remember, others may hate you. Those who hate you don't win, unless you hate them, and then you destroy yourself." He then said he left "with deep humility and very much gratefulness". He obviously couldn't bear to leave. He went on, without finding, the words he wanted. He said again he was "proud of the people who have stood by me". Not once did he apologize to any of them, General Haig, Mr St Clair, Dr Kissinger and the rest, for having deceived them along with the country. The Nixon's left the room, the Bail to the Chief no more sounded by the band. On the South Lawn the Ford's came out. Mrs Ford put her arms around Mrs Nixon. They moved quickly towards the helicopter. The carpet was rolled up. The rotors whirled for the last time. The big helicopter lifted over the Ellipse, the Jefferson Memorial and off down the Potomac to Andrews Air Force base, scene of so many of his triumphant arrivals and departures. From his waves, V-signs, grins, you might have thought it was another of them. But the faces of the Nixon women told it all.

Mr Connally in court on bribery charges

From Patrick Brogan, Washington, Aug 9
Mr John Connally, former Secretary of the Treasury and former Governor of Texas and a year ago, a man with high hopes of succeeding Mr Nixon to the Presidency, was formally arraigned in court today on five counts of accepting bribes, conspiracy and obstructing justice. He pleaded not guilty to all of them. A year ago, when Mr Nixon began to look for a replacement for Vice-President Agnew, his first choice was Mr Connally. He was a life-time Democrat and friend of President Johnson who had joined the Nixon Administration as Secretary of the Treasury, and supervised the first devaluation of the dollar. Mr Nixon finally preferred Mr Ford, fearing difficulties in Congress over confirming Mr Connally. So one hour before Mr Ford was sworn in as President, Mr Connally was arraigned in the district court at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue. He is accused of accepting two \$5,000 (£2,000) bribes from a milk cooperative in exchange for using his influence to obtain an increase in milk prices. The man who allegedly delivered the bribes, Mr Jake Jacobson, and the chairman of the milk cooperative who allegedly supplied the money, have both pleaded guilty to the charge of offering a bribe. The date for Mr Connally's trial will be set later. Meanwhile, there is much agitation among lawyers preparing for the main Watergate trial,

which is due to begin on September 9. They hope that it will be postponed for several months and apparently there is a good chance that it will be. The events of the past few days, particularly the publication of Mr Nixon's last transcripts on Monday, may be thought to have prejudiced some of the defendants' chances of a fair trial. Mr John Mitchell, the former Attorney General, was described on one of the transcripts as having known about the Watergate burglary in advance and having suggested a means of covering up his complicity a week later. Mr E. R. Baldeman, Mr Nixon's Chief of Staff at the time, described the burglary and the cover-up to Mr Nixon. If this were not incriminating enough, Mr Nixon's virtual admission of the cover-up and the impeachment debates themselves might also make it very difficult to find an impartial jury for Mr Mitchell, Mr Baldeman and the others. There is much discussion of Mr Nixon's own legal future. He might be summoned as a witness in the trial, although the judge might argue that his evidence was not essential. He might be prosecuted himself. The grand jury only refrained from indicting him in the first place because he was a President in office. This restraint no longer applies. Mr Leon Jaworski issued a statement last night saying that no deals had been proposed or accepted on the outgoing President's behalf.

Internment's violent anniversary in Ulster

From Robert Fisk, Belfast
Provisional and official IRA sympathizers in Northern Ireland yesterday took part in a violent, if entirely predictable, protest on the third anniversary of internment without trial. They hijacked, and in most cases burnt, at least 55 lorries, buses and cars in the co Down border town of Newry and in Belfast. The demonstrations had begun on Thursday night with bonfires, parades, shooting incidents and minor rioting in the Falls Road district of Belfast, but the police said yesterday evening that in Newry there had been "non-stop hijacking for 24 hours", with about 40 vehicles stolen. The town's population is almost entirely composed of Roman Catholics and both IRA movements have strong contingents there. By last night, a boy of 16 had been wounded, apparently by a stray bullet, and a lorry driver injured, when a youth threw a knife through the window of his cab. Burglary or burning vehicles littered the streets near the big estates round Newry while three miles away at the co Armagh border post of Killeen, the main Dublin-Belfast road was blocked by stolen cars and buses. In west Belfast, the situation was little better. During the night there had been a spate of hijackings and yesterday a further five lorries, two vans and a bus were used to block streets around the Falls Road. It would have been difficult yesterday afternoon for a driver to get into the Falls for at lunchtime hundreds of soldiers blocked off all the roads leading to it. On at least one occasion two soldiers, standing 20 yards from the large lorries, watched without moving as their drivers were ordered by a civilian, who was apparently unarmed, to block a road. The Army was glimpsed in the Falls only at intervals as soldiers usually crossed the street at a run. The action of the military authorities in refusing to allow anyone into the district so annoyed local taxi men that they blocked streets in the centre of Belfast. The annual commemoration of internment day in 1971 has always taken the form of wide-scale hijacking. The police in Belfast yesterday named a man who was assassinated just before midnight on Thursday as Mr Terence McKinnon, aged 24, a Protestant, from Holywood, co Down. He was found shot dead at Seaview Drive in the strongly "loyalist" area near the Shore Road, seven miles from his home. Soldier charged, page 2

Cyprus demarcation lines settled by joint commission

From Paul Martin, Nicosia, Aug 9
The mixed Cyprus ceasefire commission today signed an agreement which will provide the basis for the demarcation of Turkish and Greek Cypriot territory. With a smile and a handshake Turkish and Greek officers sealed the accord, aimed at strengthening the ceasefire. The document will now go to Geneva for further discussion by the Foreign Ministers of Britain, Greece and Turkey. It is the basis on which an agreed line will be drawn and buffer zones separating the two warring forces will be established. This, it is hoped, will pave the way for the next moves towards settlement. The chairman of the commission, Colonel Jerry Hunter of Britain, refused to disclose any details of the agreement. However he said: "There is a basis in here for agreement everywhere and most of it is finally agreed." He said that the officers of Turkey, Greece, the United Nations and Britain were "entirely agreed" on what the document contained. At the same time the commanders of the Turkish army in the island and the Greek National Guard announced that they had given strict orders to their forces to adhere to the ceasefire. Their call resulted in the quietest day on the island's battlefields since Turkey's invasion was launched three weeks ago. Although the ceasefire was to have come into effect 10 days ago, there has been no let-up in fighting on the northern coast until now. The Turks have used the truce to further improve their positions on the ground, pushing Greek Cypriot forces to the western extremity of the Kyrenia range. It was only in the 24 hours before the agreement was signed that the Turks mopped up the last two important Greek villages in this area. They have also maintained their build-up of troops and men, landing reinforcements daily from supply ships anchored off the Kyrenia bridgehead. The agreement leaves the Turks in a powerful position. They control most of the Kyrenia range, dominate the east and west approach roads from Nicosia, and threaten Nicosia International Airport. With the military might on the island, they are in a position to mount a ground action to relieve their besieged community in Famagusta and thus cut off the entire northern part of the island. The Greek Cypriots, in addition to their inferiority in numbers and equipment, have also faced extreme political restraints. Major Evangelos Tsolakis, the Greek representative on the commission, said that he was happy about the contents of the agreement. "Every effort has been made so that this document will help our Ministers in their work at Geneva," he said after the signing ceremony at the United Nations headquarters here. A similarly optimistic view was taken by Colonel Nezih Chakar, the Turkish representative. He referred to "Turkish concessions", expressing a hope that the accord would help in furthering the Geneva attempts to work out "security zones". Greece bitter, page 3

£3m cannabis haul in crates for embassy

By Clive Borrell
More than two and a half tons of cannabis, worth just over £3m on the black market, was being guarded by police and customs officers at a warehouse in Liverpool last night. It is the biggest quantity of illegal drugs ever discovered in Britain. For the past 19 days armed police have waited in vain at Glasgow Dock for someone to collect the consignment. Special Branch detectives have been called in to help Liverpool police and customs men. The two crates containing the drug were addressed to the United Arab Emirates Embassy in Prince's Gate, Kensington, London. When investigators opened the crates they found packages of opium ornaments shipped from Karachi. Under the first two were dozens of packets containing cannabis, addressed to the embassy. Police and customs men last night praised the cooperation given by embassy officials who for more than a fortnight kept the consignment secret in the hope that the pedlars in Britain might be trapped. Late last night the United Arab Emirates Embassy said: "On June 5 this year we received a bill of lading advising us of the arrival of crates being sent from Karachi addressed to this embassy. We were told that the shipment contained handicraft materials. Being unsure of the nature of the goods or the identity of the consignor, we called in Scotland Yard and requested that they take charge of opening the crates. We were told later that the shipment contained a large quantity of cannabis." The embassy added that "throughout this strange case" it had been in close touch with the authorities. It "deeply deplored such a malicious attempt to involve the embassy's name and status in an open criminal act." The crates were found on board the motor vessel City of St Albans which arrived in Liverpool on July 22. The ship is now in a repair yard at Birkenhead. Drugs squad officers in London and the Home Counties have raided several addresses since the ship docked but by last night had not established a link between the pedlars and smugglers. The technique of using diplomatic immunity for illegal consignments is not new. Often the shipment is intercepted before suspicion is aroused. In the case of this consignment the Arab embassy was wary, not of drugs, but of bombs and was quick to call in Scotland Yard. Photograph, page 2

Three killed in mid-air crash

Three people died in a mid-air crash between an RAF Phantom jet and a Piper crop-spraying aircraft at Denver Sluice, near Downham Market, Norfolk, yesterday. The three were Group Captain David Bluck, aged 42, married with two children, and Flight Lieutenant Terence Kirkland, aged 28, single, from RAF Coningsby, Lincoln, and the pilot of the crop-sprayer.

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We used to enjoy being sneezed at.

In Fribourg & Treyer's early days at 34 Haymarket, certain differences to the present scene would have been noted. Apart from there being, literally, a hay market at the south end - useful for one of our partners who kept his horse stabled in the back room - the Prince of Wales's set and many other members of the gentry were in the habit of calling in to sample their snuff on the premises. Yet the visitor today will find the premises little changed, and our cigarettes, cigars and tobaccos still made to the same exacting standards. We are particularly proud to supply our Fribourg & Treyer No. 1 Filter de Luxe cigarette, on sale at our Haymarket shop and other outstanding outlets. Or place a personal order by post or telephone.



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HOME NEWS

200 food price increases approved

By Hugh Clayton
More than 200 food price rises of up to 25p in the pound were announced yesterday. Most had been allowed in full by the Price Commission. The Government decided to add £500,000 to this year's £30m cheese subsidy bill by extending the payment to Esrom, Finbo, Molbo and Svenbo cheeses.

The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection said the subsidy would put them in the same competitive position as cheeses that were already subsidised.

The price rises cover Colman's mustard, Lyons coffee, Vesta packet meals, Rowntree sweets and most biscuits made in Britain. They come less than a month after Sir Arthur Cockfield, chairman of the commission, said that food no longer led the inflationary price spiral. "We have not detected any significant change in trends", the commission said yesterday.

Lyons Tettey said the commission had accepted its case for a rise in the price of Lyons coffee. The recommended retail price of a 1lb tin will go from 40p to 50p. Colman's is raising prices on 20 mustard lines. Mr Guy Walker, marketing director of Barchelor's Foods, said the commission had allowed rises averaging about a tenth in wholesale rates for Vesta meals, packet soup and vegetable products.

Mr John Mann, deputy chairman of United Biscuits, said the company was to charge about a tenth more for "virtually all our branded biscuits". Associated Biscuit Manufacturers Ltd has been raising prices averaging more than 5p in the pound. The two companies together produce more than two-thirds of the biscuits made in Britain under the Crawford, McVitie, Jacobs, Park Fresh and Hunsley & Palmer labels.

The Government has yet to decide how to announce a rise in the bread subsidy to cover a rise of 1p on a large loaf allowed by the Price Commission this week. With government publications delayed by industrial action, Parliament in recess, and Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, abroad, her staff in London face a dilemma.

Gold rose tree model stolen
Police were searching yesterday for three men in their twenties they believe could help with inquiries into the theft of a gold replica of a rose tree of Farnborough Abbey, Hampshire.

The model was presented by Pope Pius IX to the Empress Eugénie, wife of Napoleon III, to mark the birth of her son in 1856. It was stolen from the Abbey's museum on Wednesday.

Canal restrictions 'could have been avoided'
By Our Planning Reporter
The latest restrictions on the use of canals, caused by exceptionally low water levels, should never have been necessary, Mr John Dodwell, general secretary of the Inland Waterways Association, said yesterday.

The British Waterways Board on Wednesday announced that as from Monday several locks in southern and central England would be closed between 7 pm and 9 am. The board also said that, in the absence of heavy rainfall, the Oxford Canal (South) might have to be closed before the end of the month.

Mr Dodwell blames inadequate maintenance. The board, he says, should have enlarged the feeder reservoirs, installed equipment to pump water back up from lower to higher levels, and employed more lock-keepers to ensure that sluices were properly shut.

"But the people at the board just do not seem to know the answers", he said yesterday. "If you ask how much it would cost to carry out the necessary works, no one knows the answer."

Scanlon warning of industrial unrest over unions Act changes

By Alan Hamilton
Labour Staff

A winter of industrial chaos should Labour fail to win the next election has been predicted by Mr Hugh Scanlon, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, and one of the most influential voices in the trade union movement.

Writing in the Union's monthly journal, he said that trade union members cannot deceive themselves about the intentions of either Conservatives or Liberals for working people; a vote for either of the two anti-working class parties would be a vote for the enemies of the union movement.

Even if a Labour government is returned, Mr Scanlon is still not hopeful about the prospects for industrial peace because of amendments to the Government's Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, which received the Royal Assent last week.

"The implications for industrial relations are enormous and we now look set for almost as much industrial unrest as that caused by the old Industrial Relations Act", he says. The Tories and Liberals in both Houses have thrown a spanner into the workings of British industry, he says.

He lists the troublesome amendments as those which seek to regulate who shall or shall not be a trade union member; how union rules should be drawn up; an amendment that allows a union to be sued for breach of commercial contract; and one that effectively prevents British workers from taking sympathetic action with colleagues abroad who are employed by the same multinational company.

"Imagine the uproar if we told these unelected, irresponsible peers that regulations would be passed to control the membership of their clubs or their professions", he says.

Mr Scanlon states that Labour's original Trade Union and Labour Relations Bill has been mutilated by a combination of anti-trade union elements in both Houses of Parliament.

He criticizes the Government by introducing the French cabinet system. But the Conservatives clearly believe that it would be much better, and less traumatic, to achieve the same ends by devoting certain decisions on outside bodies.

Such proposals may not be welcome to those devotees of pure free enterprise within the Conservative Party who would prefer to see government and industry kept strictly each to their own territory. But Mr Scanlon believes that doctrine, whether of the right or the left, has little to do with the difficulties facing the country.

He sees governments around the world competing with each other and using industry as their chosen instrument. The logic of that analysis is that industry and government in Britain should work together more closely, and there is the hope that with both ends of industry involved, there might be less chopping and changing of government policy about which the Confederation of British Industry complained recently.

Mr Mayhew adopted: Mr Christopher Mayhew, the former Labour minister who joined the Liberals, gave a warning last night that Labour's present "show of moderation" would not survive if the party was returned to power.

He said in Bath, after he had been adopted as the city's prospective Liberal parliamentary candidate, that voters should not be deceived by Labour's pre-election stance. "Moderate policies and personalities would be crushed by card votes at the party's first conference after the election", he said.

Mr Heseltine emphasized to me that Britain was fortunate in her Civil Service, but he said there was too little knowledge of experience in other countries and too little time was spent planning for the future. The Conservatives, he said, were also to involve industry more closely in the processes of government. Mr

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"But the people at the board just do not seem to know the answers", he said yesterday. "If you ask how much it would cost to carry out the necessary works, no one knows the answer."

The board has previously said that the backlog of repairs and maintenance on waterways for which it is responsible would cost about £32m. The Government is sceptical and the commission an independent report.

Another man to face trial over explosions
From Our Correspondent Manchester
Magistrates in Manchester agreed yesterday to defer the committal for trial of two sisters and a man, accused of conspiring to cause explosions, after they heard that another man had been arrested.

Ann Gillespie, aged 24, a hospital receptionist, her sister Eileen, aged 21, a nurse, both of Victoria Grove, Fallowfield, Manchester, and Edward Byrne, aged 29, of Woodpecker Walk, Chelmsley Wood, Birmingham, were remanded in custody until next Friday.

Mr Brian Crebbin, for the prosecution, said a man wanted on the same charges had been arrested.

He had been interviewed by police and papers for the Manchester offences were being prepared. Mr Crebbin said the committal should take place on August 23.

Mr Michael Sachs for the defence, did not seek bail, but said strenuous objections would be made if the committal did not take place in two weeks. By that time the three defendants would have been in custody for four months. Reporting restrictions had been lifted earlier.

Mr Silkin better
Mr Silkin, the Attorney General, has been discharged from King's College Hospital, London, after his operation.

is the height of wanton destructiveness." Echoing the recent sentiments of Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, Mr Scanlon says: "Very few of those peers who voted for the alterations have any experience of what factory life is like and yet they presume to tell working people what we should be doing."

He has a kind word to say about the Government's record in implementing its election programme, but says that experience has shown the need to work for the return of a Labour Government with a big majority.

"The alternatives will be either a Conservative or a Conservative-Liberal coalition government, with a return to the vicious anti-working class policies which characterized the years 1970 to 1974," he adds, "the only effective way to fight inflation is with a genuinely socialist programme."

The technical and supervisory section of Mr Scanlon's union has tabled what will undoubtedly turn out to be the most hardline following resolution at this year's TUC Congress in Brighton next month. It calls for much wider socialist measures, including large-scale nationalization, by the Government before the trade union movement is prepared to honour its side of the "social contract".

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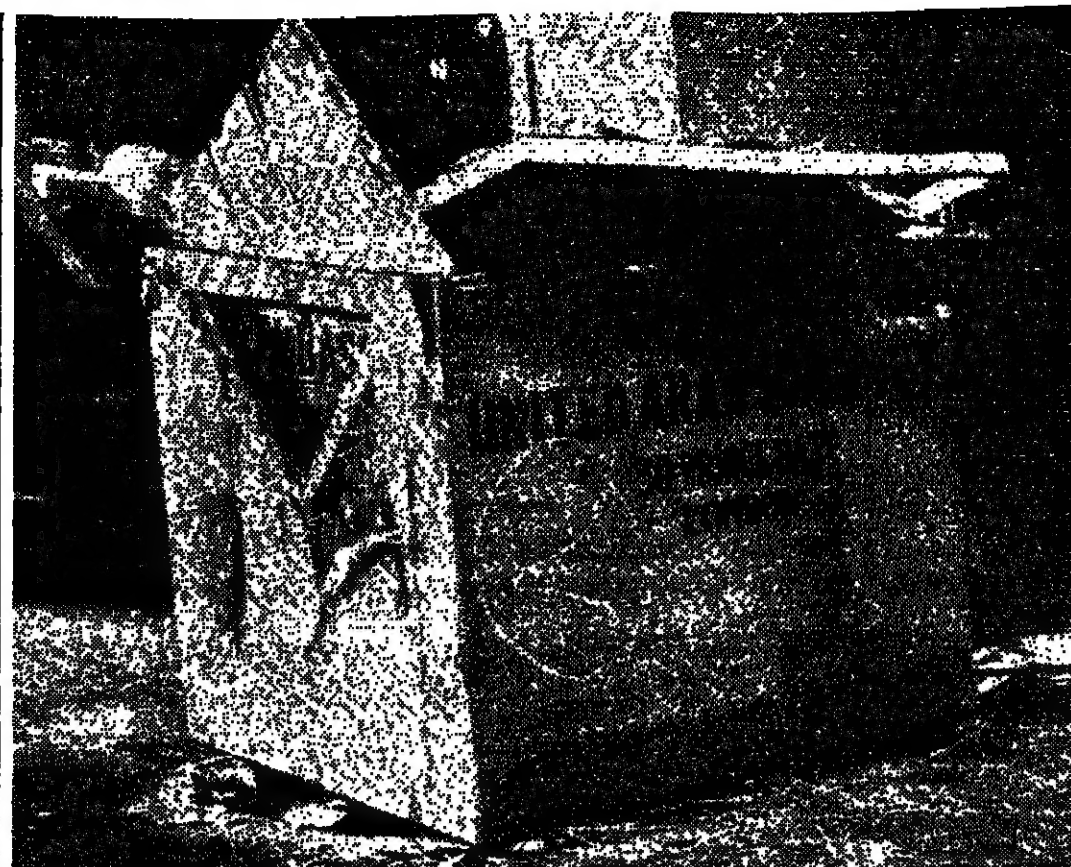
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Mr Michael Sachs for the defence, did not seek bail, but said strenuous objections would be made if the committal did not take place in two weeks. By that time the three defendants would have been in custody for four months. Reporting restrictions had been lifted earlier.

Mr Silkin better
Mr Silkin, the Attorney General, has been discharged from King's College Hospital, London, after his operation.

is the height of wanton destructiveness." Echoing the recent sentiments of Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, Mr Scanlon says: "Very few of those peers who voted for the alterations have any experience of what factory life is like and yet they presume to tell working people what we should be doing."

He has a kind word to say about the Government's record in implementing its election programme, but says that experience has shown the need to work for the return of a Labour Government with a big majority.



One of two crates in which police and customs officers at Liverpool docks found 2½ tons of cannabis, worth £3m on the black market.

X-ray staff threaten emergency services

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

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Ulster soldier remanded on charge of murder
From a Staff Reporter Belfast
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GLC to join in calls for bigger grants

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Mr Gwynor Jones, MP for Carmarthen, said in a presidential speech that in an age when the patrons of the world were coming together, it was essential that Welsh people should hold fast to the nation's values and language.

Photograph, page 14

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Photograph, page 14

Bigger role proposed for housing groups

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Housing associations have been given a bigger and clearly defined role, provided with more money to help to tackle Britain's housing needs, according to a published yesterday.

That should be done if the Housing Corporation report, published by a housing association, Stud-operative Dwellings, said.

The report pointed out that Britain's 3,700 housing associations, described by the Government as the "arm" in housing provision, produced only 1.4 per cent of all dwellings built since 1945.

Commenting on the Housing Act, one of the which is to help the housing movement, the report said it is not enough to lament to make new dwellings available.

The success of the movement plan depended on how discretionary powers were used, and part what support housing associations received from local authorities in acquiring property, and obtaining assistance.

The authors argued that most housing associations the same type of people same type of accommodation, many simply use housing associations as a means of obtaining housing, others see them as a duplication or competitor.

The report concluded that Government must do more to pump money into the housing movement. It urged extension of the housing association as a quite distinct movement, to local authority housing and to individual occupied housing.

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On finance, the authors said that housing associations have been able to make advances from sources of capital directly invested in housing.

London Boroughs and Associations (Student Dwellings), 381 A Lane, London SE11. 63p

Candidates name
The following prospective candidates named yesterday: Mr. Wally Dawkins, Unionist, (Student Dwellings), 381 A Lane, London SE11. 63p

Correction
A report on August 2 at St Luke's Parochial Church, London, had opposed by Kensington Borough Council to the St Luke's Gardens. In church council passed a resolution memorial might be sited elsewhere, but did not the application. The vicar called to prove the resolution. The church council had been asked to consider the application.

Weather forecast and recordings
By Our Local Government Correspondent
The weather forecast for today is mainly dry with some sun, but with a chance of rain in the evening. The temperature will be in the 10s and 20s.

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HOME NEWS

Bigger increase of up to 38% for postgraduate students

Our Local Authorities are expected to increase grants for postgraduate students by up to 38 per cent in 1975-76, according to a survey by the Department of Education. The grants, which are paid to students living away from home, will be increased by 27 per cent from £695 to £883, a rise of £188. The increase will add £2.5m to the annual postgraduate grant bill of £16m and bring it into line with the award to undergraduates.

The Department of Education and Science said that the grant was unlikely to be affected if the husband's earnings were less than about £2,000; his earnings would need to be more than £3,300 before a wife's grant was reduced below the present level.

The increases announced yesterday bring the total cost of student grants in 1974-75 to £202,150,000.

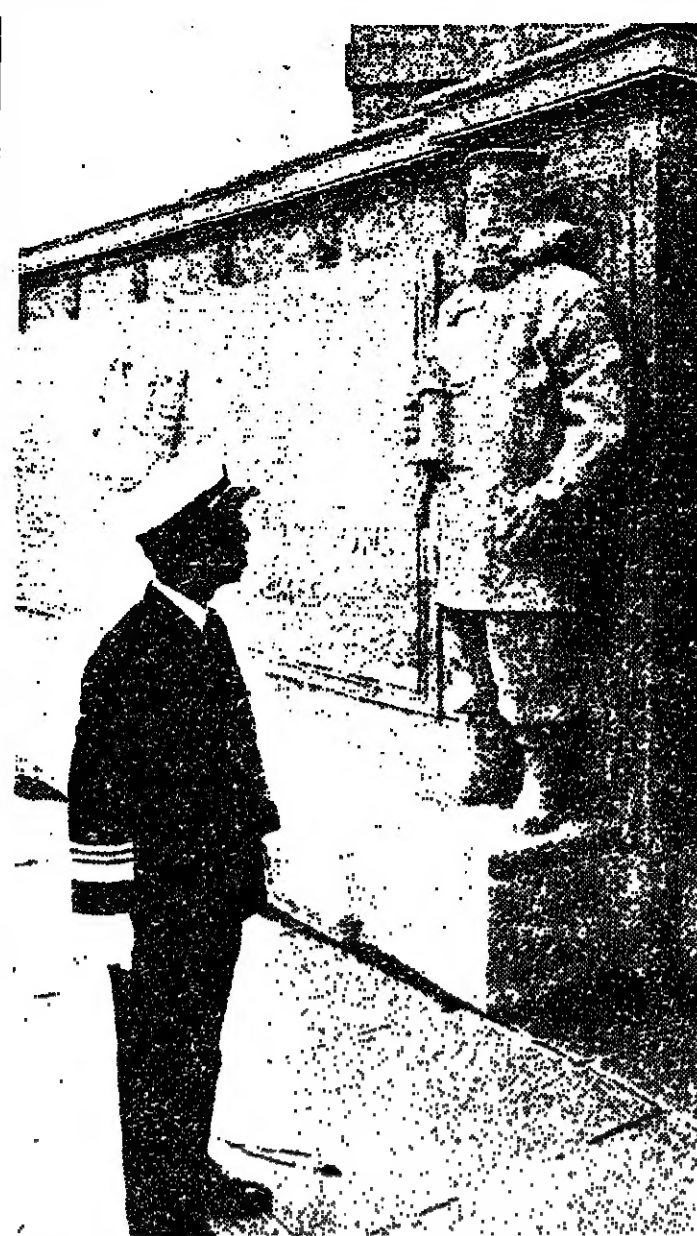
Teachers' pay: A call for an overall increase of 30 per cent in teachers' pay has been made by the Scottish Secondary Teachers' Association (our Edinburgh Correspondent writes).

In evidence it has submitted to the committee of inquiry on teachers' pay the association emphasizes that the figure is based on statistics available at the end of June, this year, and that, if increases of a fifth to a third since given to other groups of workers become common, a corresponding further rise in teachers' pay will be required.

The association quotes in evidence official statistics published by the Department of Education to prove that over the past 10 years teachers' pay has been steadily falling behind that of other groups of workers and that since 1970 the pace at which teachers have been falling behind has been rapidly accelerating.

The union pointed out that post-graduate students were expected to study for a full year, adding: "It will find it difficult to keep up."

The union also pointed out that the extension to post-graduate students of the special allowance which undergraduates received in May as a sign of the higher cost of living was not covered by the extra of living in the capital and



Vice-Admiral Kunijiro Saito, a Japanese who fought the British during the last war, laying a wreath at the Royal Navy war memorial at Southsea, Hampshire, yesterday.

WEST EUROPE

M Giscard d'Estaing gives French farmers a pledge that EEC will be pressed for new price increases

From Richard Wigg, Paris, Aug 9

President Giscard d'Estaing has promised French farmers that he will ask the EEC countries to agree a fresh round of agricultural price increases this autumn. Mr Christian Bonnet, the Agriculture Minister, said here today. He had taken part in a two-hour meeting between the President and farmers' leaders at the Elysée.

If the measures eventually agreed in Brussels are not satisfactory from the point of view of the French farmers, the Minister went on, France will take further national measures to those already adopted by Paris last month. Some of these, such as the special subsidies to dairy and pig meat farmers, have been alleged by the Brussels Commission to violate EEC treaty provisions.

The French president had his long awaited meeting with the farmers' leaders and over losses of earnings owing to higher production costs in the wake of last autumn's energy crisis, while local branches kept up the pressure on the Government with a rash of incidents and protests in agricultural regions across France.

Mr Michel Debatiste, President of the National Federation of Farmers' Unions (FNSEA), asserted afterwards that they had obtained from M Giscard d'Estaing an assurance that steps would be taken "rapidly" to maintain the level of farmers' incomes in France. According to the FNSEA, their members face a 15 per cent drop in incomes this year because of higher costs in essential items like petrol and fertilizers.

The Farmers' Union president told reporters M Giscard d'Estaing's promise France will take the initiative in the EEC to re-fix the 1975 season's prices in line with the increased costs was very important, but he also indicated his organization would be meeting in early September to keep the situation "under review."

The farmers went into the meeting demanding the right to pass on completely in prices the increased costs, but this conflicts fundamentally with the Government's anti-inflation fight, which M Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, emphasized last night, once again had top priority. The farmers' organization says they refuse to see standards of living "sacrificed" and the identical demand was made on Wednesday on behalf of French industrial workers by M Georges Seguy, Secretary-General of the communist General Confederation of Labour.

Today did warn the farmers' leaders over the acts of violence of the past few days, such as stopping imports of farming produce from other parts of France as the second exporting country in the world risked provoking a

"violent reaction" by countries to whom she in turn exported, he said. (German Farmers earlier this week in the Saar took such action against French imports).

Agricultural items at present account for about 20 per cent of France's total exports and the Government wants to increase this figure to offset the balance of payments deficit due to higher oil prices.

The French Socialist and Communist Parties have already called for a special session of Parliament, and are backing the farmers' protests. The Communists even advocate the physical stopping of meat imports quite demagogically to embarrass the new French Administration.

The Prefect of the Gard Department today warned local authorities that they would have to pay for damage done to products by protesting farmers and a court in northern France gave a ruling against two farmers who last month sought to take a Gaullist deputy temporarily prisoner.

Amid today's incidents police intervened near Calais to separate butchers and local farmers in a dispute about slaughtering meat which the farmers wished to sell at "knock-down" prices to publicize their cause. More than 100 farmers today also protested outside M Chirac's chateau in the Correz.

Russia's computers are best at chess

From Roger Choate, Stockholm, Aug 9

Early today, in a smoky Stockholm auditorium crammed with computers and chess devotees, Mr Robert Maxwell of Pergamon Press presented the Maxwell Gold Medal to the leader of the Russian team which won the world's first International Computer Chess Championship.

The medal, valued at £500, was donated by him to assist the organizers of the championship, in which whirling turbines from eight countries were pitted against each other.

The week-long event was sponsored by the International Federation for Information Processing in an attempt to see if computerized chess "can lead to a better understanding of how human intelligence works, and how man can better harness the computer," Mr Maxwell said.

The computers—which of course are programmed by human beings—lost to the Russian team, according to Mr David Levy, the British International Grand Master who was host at the proceedings.

In the final match, the Russian team led by Dr Mikhail Donkoy beat the United States team, headed by Professor Monroe Newborn, of Columbia University, only because the Russian programmers had committed fewer mistakes than the Americans.

Chess play was simple in conception. When the American computer, for instance, ordered a move made on a huge chessboard in the auditorium, the Russian controller would feed the American move into his machine. It would then respond with a move of its own.

Chess programming is a primitive art, Mr Levy said. The computers would sometimes make moves which were frankly idiotic.

In a computer play the machine would attack where ever possible, regardless of the consequences.

So unimpressed is Mr Levy with the machines that he has placed a bet of £1,000 with two artificial intelligence professors that a computer will be programmed to beat him in a match before March, 1978, to beat him in a match.

We received further reassurance from a Swedish chess expert. He noted that to be able to beat a human being at chess, the computer would have to be programmed to allow for mistakes on the part of the player, with the range of possible blunders being almost infinite.

Mr Maxwell said he was terribly relieved that man can still prevail at chess, but he had decided to donate a medal to the Russian team, which computerized chess was a childish and unproductive pastime.

Cabinet booted at funeral of train bomb victims

From Our Correspondent, Milan, Aug 9

A crowd of about 300,000 people that filled the Piazza Maggiore and the adjoining streets at Bologna today booted and hissed when President Leone, Signor Rumor, the Prime Minister, and other members of the Government left the Piazza to attend the funeral of the bomb victims.

They had attended the funeral service for ten victims of the bomb that exploded on a passenger train between Florence and Bologna last Sunday.

With them were the President of the Constitutional Court, the leaders of all democratic parties, delegations from both Houses of Parliament and from the trade unions and other authorities.

The Archbishop of Bologna, Cardinal Giovanni Benelli, read the official oration from Pope Paul. The official oration was delivered in the square outside by Signor Renato Zangheri, the communist mayor of Bologna.

The crowd burst into applause when he invited the Government to take stronger action against the neo-fascist attempts to destroy the Italian democracy.

There was no funeral procession. After the ceremony the ten coffins were taken in private to the railway station on the train to Rome. Two other victims of the bomb were buried yesterday after their families expressed the wish that there should be no public ceremony.

It is feared that there might be a thirteen victim because a woman, aged 67, who boarded the train at Rome on Saturday night is missing. Three of the bodies buried today could not be identified. They are believed to be of foreign tourists, one of them Japanese.

After today's service Signor Leone visited the seven injured in hospital. One is said to be in a serious condition.

Police today released one of the three young men arrested on suspicion of being involved in the bombing of the train.

The crowd burst into applause

Another United supporter on remand in Bruges

Bruges, Aug 9.—Peter Brunt, aged 22, a British football supporter who was stabbed during incidents at Ostend last weekend before a friendly match between Manchester United and Ostend, was remanded in custody for a month by a court here today.

Mr Brunt, from Camberley, Surrey, has been charged with using violence to destroy property, an offence which in Belgium carries a maximum sentence of three years' jail.

Five other Manchester United supporters were charged with the same offence at Bruges earlier this week and were also remanded in custody for a month. They are expected to face trial early in September.

Also remanded in custody for one month today on a charge of wounding was Marc Van Brunt, a Belgian waiter, aged 21. He is alleged to have stabbed Mr Brunt in the arm in a fight after a group of Manchester United supporters went on the rampage in Ostend last Saturday.

The examining magistrate, Mr Marcel Laurens, who is dealing with the case, said that all seven were being remanded in custody because a great deal of damage had been caused during the Ostend incidents. He estimated damage at more than £2,000 and said police were drawing up a detailed inventory.

Mr Laurens said the six British defendants could be released on provisional liberty if the British consul in Ostend paid for the damage in advance. The consul had not offered to pay so far, and the six had not requested bail.—Reuter.

Mr Panagoulis to return home

Rome, Aug 9.—Alexandros Panagoulis, who was once sentenced to death for plotting to assassinate Mr George Papadopoulos, the former Greek leader, said today he plans to return to Greece next week.

Mr Panagoulis, who has lived in Italy since he was arrested last October, said in a statement here: "Our underground struggle is finished. I hope there will never be a need for it to start again."—Reuter.

Prince Juan Carlos holds his first Cabinet meeting

From Our Correspondent, Madrid, Aug 9

Prince Juan Carlos, acting Head of State and designated King of Spain, held his first Cabinet meeting today in El Pardo Palace on the outskirts of Madrid.

General Franco, aged 81, who is seriously ill, remained in his private quarters a few yards away from the palace while the prince, aged 36, sat in the old dictator's chair at the head of the Cabinet table.

It was perhaps a significant date in that many Spaniards have now come to consider to be the beginning of the post-Franco era. Yet most Spaniards were more interested in Mr Nixon's resignation. So far no statement has been issued suggesting that events in Washington were on the agenda of today's Spanish Cabinet session.

Senior Carlos Arias, the tough right-wing Prime Minister, called a private meeting of the Cabinet yesterday to discuss the agreement and to discuss the decrees which were presented to the Prince for his signature today.

The preliminary ministerial meeting, which has been customary during the past few years since General Franco's health began to fail, lasted an unusually long 14 hours. But neither the Prime Minister nor his colleagues had any fears that the Prince, unlike General

Franco, would quibble about agreeing with their recommendations.

There were about 50 decrees and most were concerned with Spain's increasing economic difficulties. The decrees involved banking restrictions, monetary policy, industrial development and the amalgamation of the three oil refineries controlled by a national industrial institute, as well as Spain's vital tourist industry.

There are growing doubts in Madrid about the accuracy of the regular optimistic medical bulletins on General Franco's health. When he left the Madrid clinic on July 30, reportedly after his medical team had decided that surgery would be impossible in his case, it was stated that he would go to Galicia for a period of convalescence after a few days' rest in Madrid.

But he remains in his Madrid palace and there are unofficial reports that his condition has worsened and that new medical consultations have been called in.

In an apparent attempt to dispel such speculations, the semi-official Spanish news agency Cifra reported today that at the end of the Cabinet meeting General Franco appeared in the palace gardens to shake hands with the Prince, Señor Arias and the ministers.

EEC acts to avert mushroom 'mountain'

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels, Aug 9

The threat of a "mushroom mountain" has prompted the European Community to restrict imports from the Far East. According to EEC officials private stocks of tinned mushrooms totalled some 20,000 tons during the first half of the year.

The surplus was caused by a 50 per cent increase in imports from China, South Korea and Taiwan at prices up to 30 per cent lower than in the Community.

Hazards on the roads to Berlin

From Gretel Spitzer, Berlin, Aug 9

A total of 221 people are known to have been arrested on transit routes to Berlin by the East Germans since June, 1972, when the agreement easing travel restrictions came into force, Herr Heinz Morgenstern, Under Secretary of State for Inter-German Relations, said today.

In almost all instances, he said, the reason given by East Germany was that the people were suspected of misusing the routes. A total of 128 were charged with having tried to smuggle East Germans out of the country and 72 with hav-

ing helped in escapes or with leaving the transit routes, which is forbidden.

Those taken to court were kept in custody for between two weeks and 11 months before being tried. The average prison sentences, calculated on the basis on those which became known in West Germany, was six years and nine months.

Today ADN, the East German news agency, announced the prison term for the forty-fifth person since July 1 to be convicted of misuse of the transit routes and of acting "on behalf of criminal man-trafficking gangs." Herr Uwe Neumann, of West Berlin, was sentenced to three years and six

months by the Halle district court.

The "Bund der Mittel-deutschen", an organization of former East Germans, today reminded the delegates at the Geneva conference on security and cooperation in Europe of the building of the Berlin wall in August, 1961. It appealed to them to insist on freedom of movement and on an end of shootings at the wall and the fortified borders.

A refugee today told the West German authorities about a new installation along the East-German borders designed to warn the guards when a refugee approaches the area. It was a form of magnetic field, he said.

fewer teachers but better education envisaged in latest ministry plan

Sue Cameron, of a Times Educational Supplement

More big cuts in the number of teachers and in higher education are in prospect, although the Department of Education Science last night declined to confirm or deny it. Senior officials in the department are understood to be working on a scheme to allow teachers to retire earlier so that numbers can be held at 488,000 after 1975. A teacher target was to have 510,000 by 1981. The department's planners also want to reduce the number of higher education places in 1981 from 750,000 to 600,000.

These confidential proposals are based on a drastic revision estimates of the school population. In the middle of 1971, the department estimated that there would be 8,500,000 school children in 1987. The latest forecast is that there will be only 8,000,000.

The drop is so great that it is believed it will be possible to make the new cuts while improving the quality of the education service.

The first signs of the new phasing on quality rather than quantity are expected at the beginning of next month when White Paper will be published. It will announce the new phasing and performance unit which will try to find how many children are failing to reach basic standards in

reading, mathematics and English.

The unit will examine reading and numeracy tests that are being used in schools and will encourage teachers and local authorities to be more diligent in checking pupils' progress. One of its first acts is likely to be the establishment of a national inquiry into arithmetic standards.

The permanent monitoring unit has been launched, officials of the department hope to start implementing other long-term plans for improving school standards. It is reckoned that the cuts in the number of higher education places will bring a saving of about £150m and that will be spent on building and on carrying out any recommendations made by the assessment and performance unit or by the Bullock committee, which is looking into the teaching of reading.

The planners also want a real improvement in teachers' pay and more teaching assistants, secretaries, and technicians in schools so that teachers can devote their full energies to the job for which they were trained.

Proposals for cutting the numbers of teachers by introducing an earlier retirement age are in the early stages but will usually require a 60 unless they were given a dispensation by the department to stay on.

To begin with it is likely that some teachers will be invited to retire at 55 with the same pension that they would have received if they had stayed on until they were 65. It is understood that the department sees it the chance to rid the profession of a certain amount of dead wood. It also hopes that the cuts in the teacher target figures will make it possible to set higher standards of entry into the profession.

With the expected drop of almost a quarter in the school population, the planners say that it will be possible to improve class sizes despite fewer teachers. The figure of 6,700,000 pupils by 1987 has been calculated on the lowest possible variants but it is understood that the department is using that as a basis for policy planning.

Teachers' organizations welcome the possibility of earlier retirement but strongly oppose to any further cuts in the teacher target figure.

Mr Edward Britton, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said that it was impossible to make any accurate predictions about pupil numbers in 1987.

"Even if it were possible to make accurate forecasts there would still be no good reason for cutting teacher numbers," he said. "These cuts are based on the assumption that there are already sufficient teachers to provide an ideal pupil-teacher ratio. This is just not true."

Eighth man on bomb charges

Anthony James Madigan, aged 19, unemployed, appeared at Birmingham Magistrates' Court, yesterday, charged with conspiracy to cause explosions. He was remanded in custody until Wednesday when seven other men will appear on a similar charge.

Mr Madigan, of Villa Street, Lozells, Birmingham, is charged with conspiring with the seven and others between August 1, last year, and August 3, this year, to cause explosions in Birmingham and elsewhere.

Guns case remand

Barry Robinson, aged 33, of Norburn Road, Longsight, Manchester, was further remanded in custody until Thursday at Congleton, Cheshire, yesterday, charged with burglary and carrying guns, ammunition and a knife at Congleton.

Augustus John's loves

Augustus John, though long out of fashion, occupies a central role in British art. Tomorrow The Sunday Times continues Michael Holroyd's frank account of the artist. Although John married Ida Nettleship, a fellow student, at 22, he later met another woman who was to haunt him for 60 years. It was a crisis to which his wife found a remarkable solution.

Ir George Raft barred from entering Britain

Mr George Raft, aged 78, the former Hollywood film actor, again been refused permission to visit Britain. It was closed yesterday. The decision was also made by the Home Secretary in 1967 when he decided to expel the actor from this country.

Mr Raft wanted to pay a visit to Britain later this year to take part in the promotion of his biography.

The Home Office said yesterday: "We had an approach on behalf of Mr Raft to allow him to come to the country and the Home Secretary has decided his presence in the country still would be conducive to the public good."

An official reason was given yesterday as to why his presence would not be welcomed. But in 1967, Mr Jenkins announced that eight American gangsters had been declared "prohibited immigrants" during the previous 12 months because of their alleged connection with the Mafia and gambling.

He refused to say exactly why he had banned Mr Raft, but at that time, host of a Colony Club Casino, in Berkeley Square, London, in a new appeal to work in Britain was rejected by the Home Secretary, Mr Maudslayi.

Mr Raft's publishers, W. H. Allen, of Hill Street, Mayfair, said he was "bitterly disappointed" by the latest refusal grant him admission even for temporary two-week visit.

When he was originally barred from entering Britain, Mr Raft was on holiday in California. There was, at that time, increasing pressure on the Government to keep a check on the Mafia and there was particular concern over the amount of American interest in London

Journal attacks 'breach of voting secrecy'

By Our Legal Correspondent

The law allowing members of the public to know whether someone has voted in a general election should be changed, the latest issue of the Law Journal says in an editorial article.

"In our view it constitutes a breach of the secrecy of the ballot box. That secrecy ought to apply not only to how a man votes, but also to whether he has voted," the journal says.

It points out that although ballot papers are stored in conditions of secrecy and require a High Court order to inspect, anyone can, on request, inspect the positive and negative voting stance.

"In these days of disillusion with most, if not all, politicians, abstention from voting may be regarded as a legitimate and effective voting stance," the journal adds. It was an anomaly that that voting stance should be public.

British Rail defends move of 300 staff to London

By Michael Bailly, Transport Correspondent

British Rail admitted yesterday that its proposal to move its East Anglian headquarters with 300 employees to London from Norwich was contrary to government policy, but it said that reorganization needs should override regional planning considerations.

Despite personal representations from Mr John Garrett, Conservative MP for Norwich South, Mr Richard Marsh, chairman of British Rail, has refused to modify the plan.

Under British Rail's present territorial reorganization, the existing five regions are being changed into eight territories. Eastern Region will become three territories: Anglia (based in London and covering London to the Wash); Yorkshire (based in York); and North-East (based in Newcastle upon Tyne).

British Rail said yesterday: "The Anglia territory covers traffic mainly in east and north-east London and although we acknowledge that moving from Norwich to London is against government policy, we felt the headquarters had to be close to the main freight and passenger movements."

Many more staff would have been affected if the present headquarters in London had been moved out. Neither Norwich, Ipswich nor Colchester could have provided the office space for the 1,500 needed, British Rail said.

Staff at Norwich have protested at the move because it is contrary to government policies and because it means higher housing and travel costs for those affected.

Mr Garrett, however, said: "After an hour-long discussion Mr Marsh told me there was no question of British Rail going back on its decision."

Unison not private army, general says

By Martin Huckerby

The Unison organization is concerned solely with civil assistance and does not resemble a private army, General Sir Walter Walker said in a statement released yesterday.

The organization was "a back-up of entirely civilian volunteers" who would be ready to give every possible assistance to the legitimate authorities in the event of a breakdown of essential services and/or law and order," he said.

In the statement, which is being sent to people interested in joining Unison, Sir Walter, who was Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces Northern Europe, until he retired two years ago, listed the tasks volunteers might undertake in a crisis: "They included maintenance of essential services, search and rescue, security of property, and nursing and first aid."

"Any form of weapon, uniform, headgear or armband is strictly taboo," he said.

"At the present stage the first priority of Unison is to

select local controllers, whose immediate task will be to compile a register of trustworthy citizens whose loyalty, allegiance and loyalty is to the Crown and who have a high respect for law and order."

The qualifications of each person would be recorded in the form of their technical and non-technical skills so that immediate assistance could be provided to the legitimate authorities "at the drop of a hat."

It was vital for local controllers to institute "water-tight vetting and screening procedures to ensure that there can be no infiltration by members of the growing number of extremist groups, not overlooking those on the extreme right also."

Sir Walter listed the immediate priorities for each Controller and minimum staff, avoiding the temptation of "more chiefs than Indians":

Positive vetting; Compilation of registers of volunteers; and Research to keep abreast of

current events and to collate and prepare briefing material and so forth.

The types of civil assistance tasks listed, and he said there could well be others, were: Public relations, clerical duties and watchkeeping, technicians to maintain essential services, medical, cooking (including meals on wheels), communications, driving heavy and light vehicles, providing accommodation, administration, security of property, and search and rescue.

He said the organization had come about "because the silent majority has decided at last to stand up and be counted."

He added: "The wreckers within are devastatingly efficient and they are raring to go. Therefore time is quite definitely not on our side. Indeed, the crunch could well occur this winter."

Sir Walter is sending the statement to about five hundred people who have written to or telephoned him with offers of support.

risoner climbs down

John Ellis-Cunn, aged 20, led for 18 months for burglary in May, yesterday ded a 24-hour rooftop demonstration at Stafford prison to test his innocence.

Marketing Executive

Salary from £3,000 p.a.

The Marketing Department of The Times needs a young executive, male or female, preferably under 30, to be responsible for forecasting and budgeting sales; monitoring progress of competition and market share; support for sales staff; promotional support arranged with advertising agencies to achieve sales.

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GENERAL VACANCIES

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

GROUP LEADER (Senior social workers) required to lead residential team caring for adult homeless people, 2001-14, as part of a DHESS Housing Project. Ability to support and supervise young residential volunteer workers. 24 hours on duty. Accommodation is available. Salary £3,000 and 40 hours. Phone Janet Patch on 203 4444.

MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT.

See General Vacancies.

SICILIA-CATANIA ENGLISH COLLEGE

English Foreign Teachers are required to teach English, Italian, Spanish, October 76, and to supervise the teaching and internships abroad. The college is in West Catania, 10 miles from the sea. Salary £10,000 p.a. 1976-1978 (Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10), but between 5,500-6,500 p.a.m.

Pakistan suffer more frustration

Rating	Time	Pos	Run
A. Richards	1:11	1	1:08
W. Kerich	1:12	2	1:09
M. Lingo	1:13	3	1:10
M. Jamieson	1:14	4	1:11
L. Vining	1:15	5	1:12
B. Bonham	1:16	6	1:13
Boat	1:17	7	1:14
B. Brierley	1:18	8	1:15
A. Silveira	1:19	9	1:16
D. Davison	1:20	10	1:17
M. Turner	1:21	11	1:18
J. Smith	1:22	12	1:19
J. Watts	1:23	13	1:20
S. Sayers	1:24	14	1:21
Mohammad	1:25	15	1:22
Khan	1:26	16	1:23
A. Reader	1:27	17	1:24
Singh	1:28	18	1:25
D. Knight	1:29	19	1:26
K. Smith	1:30	20	1:27
Stephens	1:31	21	1:28

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(10.15).

BBC 2
Cricket: England v Pakistan
(14.30).

BBC 2 tomorrow
Cricket: Surrey v Glamorgan
(12.0).

BA
Equestrian: Dublin Show (12.35).
Swimming: Los Angeles meeting
(about 12.30).

Racing: Newmarket races at 1.30.
2.0. 2.30. 3.15: Redcar races
at 1.45. 2.15. 2.45.

Speedway: World team (3.10).
Dunstable: Flitree promotion
4.01.

BA tomorrow
Football: Texaco Cup (1.55).

Roundman won the first competition in 1972. But Britain's success in trophies last year, beating the Americans on the way, Roundman is essentially unchanged and the 1973 team mature, so the Olympic should be retaining the 12 nations competing this year are all

Foster loses title

Against the top contender, John Conteh, of Britain, Ali Velazquez of the British, European Commonwealth champion, and Eusebio Shimada of Argentina, made a dash for the vacant title.

Majeda drew with Foster in a challenge in Alburquerque

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[illegible][illegible]

GOURMET, b. h. T. Curran, 5-21
 —Midura (Mr. J. Ward), 5-8-12
 CARNIVAL SOVEREIGN, b. h. G. by
 Carlotta (Mr. C. Shaw), 7-7-17
 ALSO RAN: 4-9 Fair Dancer 11-1
 11-52 Sweet Slavery, 55-1 Unavailable
 NOTE: 11-9 K. Wayne, 28-9, 29-9
 11-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013

A conducted tour in Canada

by Jan Morris

Searching for a theme to illustrate the condition of British Canada in the 1920s, in Toronto the other day I came across the Reverend Dr Samuel Fallis, a well known United Church divine of the day. He did not at once endear himself to me, for he glared at me rather accusingly from his ill-printed photograph, as though he expected the worst of me, but he did seem splendidly representative of his place and period.

Solid but pasty of feature, bland, broad-jawed, clearly as pious as he was parodic, he looked an authentic Anglo-Canadian from the days when British Canadians thought of themselves as British first, Canadians second. Just my man, I said to myself beneath my breath, and investigated further.

Dr Fallis (pronounced, luckily, Follis) was the publisher of an influential United Church magazine, *The New Outlook*, and in 1927 he determined to make a grand celebratory gesture to mark the Diamond Jubilee of Canadian Federation—60 years, that was, of Canadian nationhood. He invited his readers to join him upon a train journey between two of the staunchest centres of Anglo-Canadian life—Toronto in the east, Calgary in the west—to commemorate not only the noble unity of Canada, but also its continuing Britishness. Dr Fallis himself would act as Conductor of the tour. The response was gratifying, readers from every province applying for tickets, and Dr Fallis accordingly chartered a train, the *New Outlook Confederation Special*, from the Canadian Pacific Railway. He printed special travel brochures, he arranged for reports to be sent back to the *New Outlook*, he ordered commemorative badges and hat-ribbons, and he instructed his party to assemble at Toronto North railway station at 12 noon sharp on Saturday, June 25, 1927.

This was just my cup of tea. Severe though Dr Fallis looked, I decided to join his party in spirit, and make the journey across Canada myself in the tracks of the Confederation Special—"a wonderfully satisfying holiday", the *New Outlook* said it would be, "after a quarter-century of work in Church, Sunday School and on the farm".

On the Friday the eager excursionists inspected Toronto itself, "the Queen City". In 1927 this was still truly the British metropolis of North America—deliberately and self-consciously so, for it had to resist the rivalries and magnificence of Montreal one way, Detroit the other. It was already caught up in that enervating tangle of the Canadian spirit called the "search for identity", and was still in an assertive phase of the neurosis—Union Jacks all over the place, knighted drapers on charitable committees, the *Globe* reverberatingly imperialist and the Lieutenant-Governor's mansion rigid with protocol.

Predisposed though the travellers undoubtedly were towards these splendours, for they were mostly Scots, they can hardly have found much to excite them as they walked through Toronto that afternoon. Drear but pompous the city straggled down to its pallid lake, and the grid streets of downtown seemed to fade from sheer lack of spirit into the suburbs of the north. There was the statutory Anglican cathedral, of course, and the University stood ineffably Oxbridge in its green, and here and there neo-classical palaces of commerce or finance loomed slightly embarrassed at intersections. Nobody, though, could call it a handsome city. It looked more or less like a bit of Birmingham, straightened out, drained of bawdy and homogenized—"a nest", suggested the local writer Jesse Edgar Middleton cosily, or perhaps despairingly, "of British-thinking, British-acting people".

It was true that the policemen wore bobbies' helmets, and that Lord Bessborough, later Governor-General of Canada, once described Toronto as understanding two things perfectly—"the British Empire and a good horse". In fact, though, by 1927 Toronto was wildly diverging from its British patterns. For one thing it was much richer than any comparable British city of the homeland. It had far more cars, and many more telephones, and

its commerce was run with more push and gusto. The Royal York Hotel, under construction on Front Street, was announced as the "biggest hotel in the British Empire", and the new Union Station would be perhaps the grandest railway station (though it took so long to get the tracks into it that Will Rogers called it the only station the trains couldn't find).

More telling, though, was the feeling that Toronto's Britishness had to it an air of parody—that first symptom of declining assurance. There was something comic to a civic aristocracy, rich, titled and intensely grand, so inescapably bourgeois as Toronto's. There was something forlorn to the pageantry of the Toronto Scottish, wildly paraded in all the paraphernalia of their tradition, but bereft of the true Highland craginess, too pale, too pudgy. Unquestionably the leading citizen of Toronto in the 1920s was Sir Henry Mill Pellatt, a fervently imperialist financier whose British as John Bull. His vast Balmorale castle on the city's outskirts, Casa Loma, was big enough for his entire militia regiment to parade in its cellars, and was intended specifically for the hospitality of visiting British monarchs; but it succeeded only in becoming a snigger for visiting sophisticates (and is now reduced to that last indignity of noble follies, operation as a tourist spectacle for charity).

This was the innate weakness of Toronto, never to be over-estimated half-wayness, its hybrid kind, which flattened the impact of its energies and blunted its confidence. It could not find itself, because its loyalties, models and rivalries were all at odds. Gaily though the place changed back and forth to the island pleasure-grounds—bravely though the Canadian National Exhibition Buildings, "largest in the Empire" stood there in the June sunshine—gloriously though Casa Loma towered as a hereditary over the city, still even those hopeful excursionists, Conductor at their head, must sometimes have sensed the bathos of Toronto. (It is inescapable still, just as the genius of Canada remains essentially a baffling enigma.) When they had a competition to name Canada's first space satellite, the poet Leonard Cohen thought that even this prodigy should transmit the Canadian prosaic. They should call it, he suggested, *Ralph*.

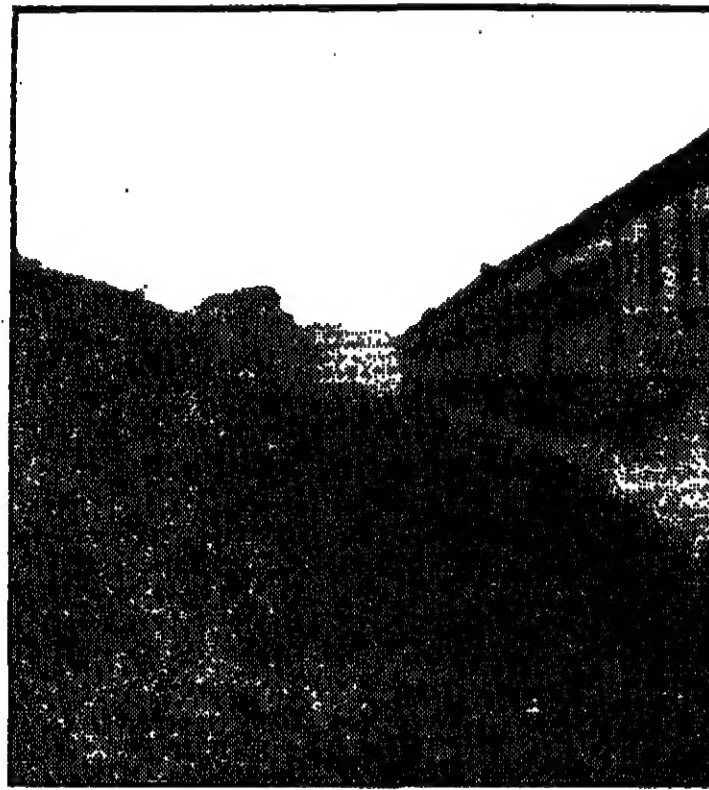
Still, we assembled in high spirits at the station. Dr Fallis, his excursionists and I—awarding an expert's nod to the *New Outlook*, like that of the Queen of Sheba, "who had heard of Solomon's glory but who, on seeing the reality, confessed that the half had not been told her". The Confederation Special awaited us sparkling at the platform—nine sleeping cars, a dining car, a tourist car, an observation car and a baggage car, headed by one of those ferociously complex locomotives, black and multitudinously pinstriped, which were the pride of the Canadian state railways. The train, though, though oddly enough the practice of naming them never caught on).

The engine hissed portentously; the stewards stood smiling at the carriage doors, while their little portable stoves, our Conductor distributed buttons and hat-ribbons; promptly at 12.30, to a promising aroma of soup from the diners, the train, "valued at more than a million dollars", steamed out of Toronto for the Laurentian Promise.

It was more than that had led Dr Fallis to celebrate the jubilee with a train ride. The CPR was the true begueter of Canadian nationhood. By binding the nation coast to coast it had not only linked the separate provinces physically, but had helped to counter the longitudinal pull of the explicit American republic beyond the border, and the centrifugal push of the implicit French republic within. What was more, by extending itself still further in steamship services across the Atlantic and Pacific, the CPR had consolidated Canada's position in the British Empire, and made her feel part of a super-power herself.

Like the leys and cross-tracks of prehistoric man, the railway had acquired a symbolic, almost a mystic meaning. Its reconciling function was only an illustration of Canada's special status among the nations. The twentieth-century Canadians had been told, would be Canada's, but they did not interpret this prophecy in any bombastic sense. They would be rich, but they would be good. They would be American in vivacity and inventiveness, but British in style and conscience. They would cherish what was worthy of the tradition of the Motherland (as they habitually called it then), and discard what was unfair. Like the smooth tracks of the CPR, binding prairie and forest, Rockies and Atlantic shore, they would stand as benevolent intermediaries between the races, the continents, the centuries.

Canada had been given, said



New Outlook that week, "a great and significant place in more than human schemes and planning".

So, as the great engine steamed through Ontario, into Manitoba, it was with awe that the excursionists watched their Canada pass by. The station names paraded, Mississauga and White River, Heron Bay and Marathon, with an almost biblical solemnity. The gentle thumping of the wheels upon the track was like the rhythm of prayer.

On the Sunday morning, when the train was somewhere in the wasteland of western Ontario, where those sometimes peered asleep through the larches, and fishermen in bark canoes paddled silently through the dark, still waters—as the train puffed through that wilderness the Reverend H. V. Ellison of Little Current, Ontario, with a party of singers, passed through the train singing inspiring songs. At Nipigon, by Red Rock, a service was held beside the track, an orchestra having assembled in readiness to play the hymns, and at Port Arthur the clergymen in the party fanned out to preach sermons in the local United Church chapels.

There was nothing incongruous to this religiosity. British Canada was a very religious place. Its tone had been set by the gentlemen British soldiers and administrators, who believed in *mens sana in corpore sano*, and Scottish Calvinist settlers, who believed in God. Indeed, it was this vigorous Christian air, this respect for law, order and due authority, which chiefly differentiated Canada from the United States. The frontier that divided them was artificial, but they were recognizably different in ethos. To the south were gangsters, crooked judges, Indian wars and whisky pedlars; to the north were Mounties, the Honourable Company, Dr Fallis and King George V. The American road to the West was beset by war, lust and mayhem; here north of the border one travelled more genteelly, via Canadian Pacific, with Scots, pastors and honest policemen all along the track.

This was the Canadian self-image, and in general the world accepted it, with reservations. Canada was certainly respected, but she fired no ecstasy. The price of goodness was *ennui*. She was a country without glamour, wrote John Buchan, presently to become her Governor-General. She was alive but not kicking, thought Rupert Brooke. The unconceivable spaces of Canada, which Canadians liked to think emblematic of their boundless potential, seemed to all too many foreigners interminably tedious, and the good sense of it all, the decorum, seemed to lack spice or fizz. "A community of moderationists" is how one Canadian publicist phrased it—

and that, sad to say, was half the trouble.

Nevertheless the farther west they went, the more excited the excursionists were by the spectacle outside their windows. There were the immense grain elevators of Thunder Bay, the biggest in the world, the true granary of the British Empire and one of the undeniable power factors of the 20th century. There were the tremendous wheat and cattle lands of the prairies, mile after mile of growing wealth, in whose barns stood the most modern reapers, binders and harvesters, and in whose garages the latest Packards, Fords and Essexes lay complacent.

As they drove into Winnipeg Dr Fallis, "an experienced autoist", stepped into overalls and drove the engine himself, as if to symbolize their arrival in these lands of vigour and panache.

Here was the excitement of Canada, such as it was: its newness, its brawn, the God-given wealth which expressed itself not only in wheat and shortbreads, but already in the first oil wells of the western fields. Out here Canada's extremes of climate, which merely made Toronto uncomfortable, gave to life an element of theatre. The summer could be dramatic enough, and often the travellers sweltered in their compartments, when the train stopped in sudden silence at some prairie halt, and the sun probed relentlessly through the chimps of their window-blinds, and made the corrugated iron of the station shanties shimmer and blur in the heat: but it was the winter that really counted.

In the winter the west became terribly but grandly superlative. When the Manitobans and Albertans put on their fur coats and astrakhan hats, when the snow lay feet deep through the forests, and the confiners dropped and creaked with the weight of it—when the fish lay embalmed in their frozen lakes and a man could get frost-bitten crossing a village street—when the ice-grey skies of winter, like gun-metal, lay glowing and magnificent over the prairies, then for a few months every year Canada acquired an identity despite herself, and foreigners marvelled at last at her power and grandeur, and wondered why on earth anyone wanted to live there.

Space and history, heat and cold, the Bible, the great rail-ways—all these gleams, glimpsed or imagined in the cars of the Confederation Special, made the Canadians that they were, and gave truth to Dr Fallis's conception of a jubilee bunge. They were truly living the meaning of Canada, as they puffed westward; and perhaps it was allegorically proper too that their Conductor, experienced autoist that he was,



found himself involved in an unexplained motor accident during a stop in Jasper National Park, and had to make his own way, dashing through the foothills to Calgary.

Through it all the excursionists had been warmly conscious that they were in British Canada. Quebec and its grievances seemed far away, they seldom heard a word of French, and all along the route familiar manners greeted them. This was after all an imperial occasion, and if the Confederation of 1867 had in principle bonded French and British Canada into equality, there was no denying that in practice the British were somewhat more equal than the French. This was only right. Canada's good purposes could best be achieved within that wider brotherhood, the Empire, and nobody could dispute the Britishness of that.

If Toronto exemplified the stability and continuity of the Empire, Calgary was held by Canadians to represent its frontier spirit. Calgary was as British as the Queen City, but in a different kind—a more patrician kind really, though Sir Henry Pellatt might resist the claim. It was essentially a cow-town, dependent upon the great ranches which surrounded it, and the ranchers gave to it some of the spacious, free-and-easiness that characterized Wyoming or Montana south of the frontier.

As a matter of fact many of the more stylish ranchers were originally American, having crossed the border when land was cheap or free in Canada, but by now they had mostly been satisfactorily Canadianized—which is to say they read the *Calgary Herald* in the Ranchmen's Club, and sent their wives to call upon Lady Loughheed. The Confederation Special was boisterously welcomed at Calgary station. Half Calgary society seemed to be there, the men bold in wide-brimmed western Stetsons, the women dashing in last year's Montreal fashions, and the excursionists were glad they had kept their buttons and ribbons, if only not to be out-coloured. The Mayor

himself swept them off to a welcoming banquet at the Palliser Hotel where Dr Fallis, gallantly overcoming his mishap, made a speech "on a high plane, both educational and inspirational"; and many members of the Ranchmen's Club were there too, and all the local church dignitaries, except perhaps some of the Presbyterians, and many worthies of bench, bar and surgery. The Palliser was Universally Recognized as the Finest City Hotel between Winnipeg and Vancouver, and did the excursionists proud, if not with wine from its Celebrated Cellars, at least with red Alberta beef.

When they emerged from the hotel, which looked like a pair of up-turned boot boxes beside the railway tracks, they found that the southern sky was a blaze of flickering red, like a violent aurora. It was the glow of the burning gases from the Turner Valley oilfield, and it hung there as a banner over the prairie, a blazon of wealth to come.

Calgary was like that. If it was less flamboyant than the cities of the American West, it was far bolder than Toronto. It was English rather than Scottish, and was less inhibited or restrained, more showy, more responsive. I dare say some of the travellers found it a little brusque, but only in a boyish and endearing way. They were not taken to the red light district beyond Centre Street, where the cow-hands and riggers found their comforts, they ventured only into the more decorous gambling did not show, and some of them even bought Stetson hats for themselves, to salute the cheerful *gentils locis*. Toronto stood recognizably for Empire; Calgary did not stand for anything much, except personal opportunity, but it did still smack of the pioneers. Its main highways were still called trails, and there were citizens alive who remembered the signing of the original treaty, No. 7, with the Indians of the region. Blackfoot, Blood, Piegan, Sarcee, who still lived docile in their reservation down the Sarcee Trail, and were paid five dollars a head annually in

Government stipends, "for as long as the sun shines, the grass grows and the rivers run".

Indians loitered in the city streets, and sometimes gypsies camped down by the river, and cowboys clattered ostentatiously in from the ranch, and Hunterite Anabaptists, in cotton bonnets and black Ukrainian hats, came gloomily in by wagon from their communes in the prairie. Calgary was not much to look at—a few dowdy office blocks, railway sheds, cattle yards, a rim of residential suburbs, the Palliser—but it did have variety.

It had its shabbieries too, of course—every imperial town did. The posh families of Calgary, the Halls, the Loughheeds, the Burns, lived in enfilade, so to speak, south of the railway tracks, training their guns upon each other and upon all visiting celebrities. English values still counted in Alberta—"Earl of Cadogan Bankrupt Again" said a headline in the *Herald* during the excursionists' visit—and Old Country Cricket was a regular feature of the paper. But like Sydney or Auckland, Calgary represented an altogether new start for people of British stock. Here land was still to be had, opportunity was in the very air, and nothing seemed impossible.

As it happens the Canadian West was at that moment, enduring a slump, but the Calgary instinct was for success. That blaze in the sky was true. Already the Stampede, that grand jamhoree of the prairies, was the great event of the Calgary year, and its slogan for 1927 was "The Lid Is Off It". Toronto might seem a substitute for older societies; Calgary was more like an alternative. It did not compete, it did not pretend, it was something different in kind. Like most of the Empire's frontier towns, even in the 1920s, it was bursting with optimism, and its occasional tokens of mock-Tudor or hierarchy seemed to be throw-away gestures, half in fun. The future was not an extension of the Motherland's future, but was Calgary's own. As the city signs say to this day, "The Car Park Is Temporarily Full" and in that Temporality, Calgary speaks.

Yet still the British restraint,

Far left
Dr Fallis, in
grand gesture
he chartered
train from
Canadian Pacific
Railway for
commemorative
journey
from Toronto
to Calgary in
1927

the sense of order, distinguishing it from the lawless cattle-ranch of the American legend. Every Sunday there was a Patriotic Service at the St. George's Church—Subject, "Our Glorious Heritage"—at which K. Robinson sang *Land of Hope and Glory* assisted by Rimanoczy upon the violin. Excursionists, for all the blather and swank of Calgary, themselves still at home, and as a fitting climax to the symbolic journey when Dr Fallis led them all across the brow and tufted Elbow, a truly Canadian stream, to plant a commemorative tree in the grove of Hillhurst United Church, towards the Crowchild Trail.

Most Canadian of poplars: Dr Fallis unearthed it in with pride and dubbed it Confederation Tree, before leading his companions back to the railway station for a farewell dinner before the Stampede, and four towers of Castle, the most thrilling of all Canadian silhouettes.

Faithfully I had followed the *New Outlook Confederation Special* on its long journey, affectionately I said goodbye to my fellow-travellers, who dinner was over, and took their flight to New York: their footprints I had wandered the streets of Toronto, physically transformed now with scrapers and ethnics (as the Canadians call their more or less migrant immigrants), metaphorically much the same. I had lazily happily across Canada in the Canadian Pacific, its rather bumper nowadays, stewards still courteous, plums still stewed. I arrived at Calgary in the west before the Stampede, and found the excited city buoyant as ever, and crowned now with one of those tight and soaring clusters of skyscrapers, rising like mirages from the flatland which seemed to me, after the towered ridges of Castle, the most thrilling of all Canadian silhouettes.

And I had gone home, as they did, thinking that all in all, large and large, the Canada Empire created was something to be proud of after all: a dullish country perhaps, too big by half, but still retaining, to this very day, the sense of innocence which had guided the Conductor and his congregationalists so guilelessly across the prairies half a century ago. I am sorry to have to report that the Confederation Special was chopped down in the course of church extensions in the 1940s: but Dr Fallis himself still looks at me as I write, and into his eyes there has now crept, I think, a slightly approving look—as though, flippant as I often was, and distressingly inattentive during his speech at the Palliser banquet, still he has hopes that I may have benefited spiritually from the journey.

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حکومت الفاضل

From Mr J. L. Kavanaugh
Sir, On the merest suspicion that the
American President might resign,
share values on Wall Street im-
proved dramatically. Could not our
ailing Stock Market be given a
much needed boost by a similar hint
from Downing Street?
Yours faithfully,
JOHN L. KAVANAUGH,
31 Stokenchurch Street, SW6.
August 9.



COURT CIRCULAR

HM YACHT BRITANNIA
August 9: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Clyde Submarine Base and HMS Neptune at Faslane, Dunbartonshire today.

Having disembarked from HM Yacht Britannia, Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received by the Royal Naval School of Maritime Studies, the County of Dunbarton (Mr. R. Arbuthnot), the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Royal Navy (Mr. Frank Judd, MP), the Vice-Admiral of the Clyde (Vice-Admiral I. G. Ralke), and the Commanding Officer, Faslane (Commodore A. J. Cooke, RN).

The Queen, with The Duke of Edinburgh, honoured the Commanders with Her presence at lunch.

This afternoon Her Majesty and His Royal Highness visited HMS Resolution (Commander A. J. Thomson, RN), were received by the Captain SM Tenth Submarine Squadron (Captain M. C. Henry, RN), and subsequently embarked in the Royal Yacht.

Later this afternoon, The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh drove to visit the Royal Northern Yacht Club at Rhu, where they were received by Her Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Dunbarton (Mr. R. Arbuthnot), the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Royal Navy (Mr. Frank Judd, MP), the Vice-Admiral of the Clyde (Vice-Admiral I. G. Ralke), the Flag Officer, Submarine, (Mr. R. Ralke), the Rear-Admiral of the Clyde (Rear-Admiral M. N. Lacey, RN), the Flag Officer, Scotland and Northern Ireland (Mr. R. Lacey, RN), the Commanding Officer, Faslane, and Mrs. Cooke and Mr. J. Dunlop (RN). (Commodore, Royal Northern Yacht Club, and Mrs. Dunlop Orie had the honour of being invited to dinner with The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh on board the Royal Yacht.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness held an Evening Reception on board HM Yacht Britannia, where The Royal Yacht later sailed for Nigg and Ales.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as President of the Fédération Equestre Internationale, will attend the World Driving Championships at Friesenfeld, Switzerland, from August 30 to September 1.

Luncheon
British Council
Sir John Llewellyn, Director-General of the British Council, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at the Cadogan Hotel in honour of the Director-General of UNESCO.

Latest appointments
Latest appointments include:
Mr. Colin MacArthur to be head of the British Film Institute's new Film Availability Services department.

25 years ago
From The Times of Wednesday, August 10, 1949

Twelfth's absentees
From Our Correspondent
Glasgow, Aug. 9.—Grouse will be more plentiful on Scottish moors this year, when the Twelfth comes round, than in any year since the war, but many of the shooting lodges will be empty.

Two main reasons are given for this lack of shooting tenants. The first is petrol restriction, which limits the movements of sportsmen in the more remote areas, and the second is the Catering Wages Act, which has caused a shortage of domestic staff. Because of the shorter hours and improved conditions now offered in hotels, servants are not so willing to take seasonal jobs in shooting lodges; hence many sportsmen who have rented moors will stay in hotels. Some owners have converted their lodges and are taking visitors as paying guests. Most of the large Perthshire moors will remain empty. There will be very few Americans among the guns this year.

Forthcoming marriages

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu and Miss F. Herbert
The engagement is announced between Lord Montagu of Beaulieu and Miss F. Herbert, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. D. Herbert, of Clipping, Sussex.

Mr. S. K. W. Halford and Miss D. A. Smith
The engagement is announced between Mr. S. K. W. Halford and Miss D. A. Smith, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Halford, of Wild Wood, Fyfe, Essex, and Deborah Anne, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Smith, of Ravensbourne Drive, Chelmsford, Essex.

Mr. R. A. J. Hamilton and Miss M. M. McMichael
The engagement is announced between Mr. R. A. J. Hamilton and Miss M. M. McMichael, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. J. Hamilton, of Fyfe, Essex, and Valerie Marie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. J. Hamilton, of Fyfe, Essex, and Valerie Marie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. J. Hamilton, of Fyfe, Essex.

Dr. T. J. K. Leonard and Miss M. T. Taylor
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Dr. J. Richardson and Miss R. F. Poore
A marriage has been arranged and will take place in the autumn between Dr. J. Richardson and Miss R. F. Poore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Poore, of Fyfe, Essex, and Valerie Marie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. J. Hamilton, of Fyfe, Essex.

Mr. A. S. Evans-Llewellyn and Miss M. M. McMichael
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Birthdays today
Colonel J. C. Barrett, VC, 77; Sir Hugo Boothby, 67; Mr. John Duggan, 72; Captain Gordon Macdonald, 66; Lord Forth, 74; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Guy Shaw-Stewart, 82; Major-General Sir Humphrey Toller, 77; Sir Lindsay Wellington, 73; Mr. W. T. Wells, 66; Mr. C. Montgomery, 70; Mr. R. F. Wright, VC, 58.

TOMORROW
Sir Charles Ellis, 79; Lord Houghton of Sowerby, 76; Professor A. N. Jennings, 74; Sir William Jenkins, 74; Dame Hilda Lloyd, 83; Lord Poole, 63; General Sir Charles Richardson, 66; General Sir Ivor Thomas, 82; Sir John Williams, 75; Professor Angus Wilson, 51.

Today's engagements
The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, attends annual reunion dinner of the Royal Regiment of Wales, Brecon, 7.45 pm.
The Duchess of Kent, patron, attends charity tea meeting for Arthritis and Rheumatism Council, Newmarket, 1.45 pm.
Dietary Council, 1.45 pm.
BBC television series Elizabeth R, King's Wife, 8.30 am-9.30 pm.
Exhibition: The Athapascans—Strangers of the North, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 10 am-5 pm.

Tomorrow
The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, attends church parade, Brecon Cathedral, 10.30 am.
Exhibition: The Athapascans—Strangers of the North, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 10 am-5 pm.
City Walk: Fleet Street and its tributaries, meet Law Courts, Strand, 3 pm.
Royal Green Jackets, Hyde Park, 3 pm-4.30 pm.

Science report
Computers: Machines that learn from mistakes

It does not require that programmers (whether human or machine) should be able to learn from mistakes. The idea is to teach a machine to learn from its own mistakes, and to use this knowledge to improve its performance.

The American-born new generation of introspective programs was exposed recently in Britain at a meeting of the Artificial Intelligence Society of Britain at Sussex University. The most general and the most ambitious of the projects is concerned with the development of a program to learn from its own mistakes, and to use this knowledge to improve its performance.

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Two complementary views of human nature

By the Rev Dr F. W. Dillistone
On July 24, The Times gave a brief report of a dialogue in St Mary-le-Bow Church between the Rev. Dr. F. W. Dillistone and the Rev. Dr. F. W. Dillistone, of the Church of England, and the Rev. Dr. F. W. Dillistone, of the Church of England.

On July 25, The Times devoted considerable space to the theme of education. Three letters and a long article made an eloquent plea for comprehensive schools. "Only a fully comprehensive school," the Education Officer of the Inner London Education Authority declared, "can play its full role in an education service intended for the whole community."

Earlier in the article the writer had identified the arch-enemy of comprehensive education: it was a system with competition built into it, competition between schools and competition between individuals at a certain age. The idea at least for secondary education, could only be one comprehensive school for all the children in any particular area.

But it is not only the system of education that is the enemy of the child. It is the system of education that is the enemy of the child. It is the system of education that is the enemy of the child. It is the system of education that is the enemy of the child.

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himself, how can competition be avoided? And if competition is avoided, how can the child be encouraged to strive for excellence? The answer is that the child must be encouraged to strive for excellence in a way that is not competitive. The child must be encouraged to strive for excellence in a way that is not competitive. The child must be encouraged to strive for excellence in a way that is not competitive.

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OBITUARY

PROF E. PERROY
Distinguished historian

Professor E. Perroy, 56, died of a heart attack on August 9 at his home in Paris. He was a distinguished historian and a member of the Académie des Sciences et des Lettres.

His work was primarily in the field of French history, and he was particularly known for his studies of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic era. He was a member of the Académie des Sciences et des Lettres, and he was also a member of the Académie de l'Histoire.

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MR JOHN PANTING

Sculptor and teacher

Mr. John Panting, 64, died of a heart attack on August 9 at his home in London. He was a sculptor and a teacher, and he was particularly known for his studies of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic era.

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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Mr Ford stresses resolve to tackle inflation as he meets economic advisers



Dr Paul McCracken (left) and Dr Arthur Burns: supporters of drastic budget cuts.

Donald Rumsfeld is one of the four men the President has chosen to form a special "transition team" to ease the changes from the Nixon to the Ford Administration.

Mr Rumsfeld was a director of the Cost of Living Council and of the Office of Economic Opportunity in the first Nixon Administration.

Mr A. W. Clausen, president of the Bank of America, the world's largest bank, summed up the American business community's reaction to the political events here by saying: "It is imperative that we turn our attention immediately—as soon as the changeover in the executive branch permits—to getting these imbalances (between supply and demand) and the resulting inflation solved."

People close to him have revealed that Mr Ford met Congressional leaders last week to discuss the economy, and stressed then that he was unhappy about the lack of firm action evinced by the Nixon Administration.

In common with the rest of

Capel-Cure and Myers will merge in November

By Maurice Barnfather

Stockbrokers Capel-Cure and Carden and Myers and Co are to merge on November 1, with incorporation planned for next April or May. The merger, which comes two months after Capel-Cure's abortive talks with Vickers da Costa, aims to create "a viable and competitive organization."

Neither firm has traded at a loss during the past three months despite adverse trading conditions, but Mr Somerset Gibbs, senior partner of Capel-Cure, and the new firm of Capel-Cure Myers, said "no point in coming up to the City every day and not making money."

There will be 36 partners in the new firm, which will take in all the clients of both firms. The new firm will have four plus nine from Myers. Four other Myers partners will join the firm below partner level, while one is leaving altogether.

Staff will total 210, which means 100 people will be made redundant. With Myers' Burroughs' machines playing second fiddle to Capel-Cure's IBM computer, many of the staff will be concentrated in this area.

The two firms, who came together as a result of an advertisement by Capel-Cure, are basically complementary. Myers' main strength is in investment trusts and overseas securities: it has offices in Hongkong and Australia.

Although both are prominent in the gilt-edged market, Myers is more involved in the short-dated stocks and Capel-Cure in the medium and long-dated issues.

The proposed Capel-Cure/Vickers da Costa merger, announced in May, followed 10 weeks later, apparently because the former was a "pure" partnership and the latter a corporate member of the Stock Exchange. This made it difficult to assess the assets contributions of the firms.

It was also announced yesterday that the three-partner firm of Citron and Co will cease to trade on August 30. All outstanding obligations of the firm will be settled.

Executive shake-up at Triumph Investment Trust after losses of £19.5m revealed

By John Plender

Sweeping management changes, a heavily qualified audit report and provisions and write-offs of over £21m are revealed in the annual report and accounts of Triumph Investment Trust, the "fringe" financial concern founded by Mr G. T. Whyte, who is stepping down as chairman to serve as chief executive.

In a set of accounts which has been deeply scarred by the crisis in secondary banking, a pre-tax profit of £2.1m has been transformed by the plunge in the equity and property markets into a loss of £19.5m after exceptional provisions and write-offs, including £6.1m for goodwill.

The newly appointed chairman, Lord Chelmer, a former Conservative Party and non-executive director of Triumph, says that the directors believe the accounts are realistic as possible in the present circumstances, but it must be understood that at the end of the day assets are worth only what willing buyers are prepared to pay for them.

"It would be foolish to pretend at this time either that many assets are readily saleable or that buyers are generally willing to pay prices which bear any fair relation to the true value of the asset concerned," he said.

The report confirms that Triumph had recourse to the "lifeboat" committee of the Bank of England and the clearing banks. Of the group's deposits of £49m at March 31, compared with £30.7m at the end of the previous year, £11.7m is specifically attributed to the committee.

Lord Chelmer says that the banking subsidiary G. T. Whyte met the loss of 25 per cent of its deposits from its own resources until the end of December. It then sought assistance from the "lifeboat" committee.

"Help was given but on very stringent conditions," he states. "The plain fact is that practically all deposits are withdrawn as they mature and no new ones are placed and even in the best of economic conditions there can be very few banks, if any, who could unwind their affairs sufficiently fast to meet an almost total withdrawal of funds on due dates."

In their report, the company's auditors, Coopers & Lybrand, say the accounts "have been prepared on the basis of the group being a going concern which assumes the continuing support of the clearing banks until a reorganization to reduce Triumph's dependence on bank borrowings has been completed in a commercially satisfactory manner."

The auditors have been unable to satisfy themselves as to the value of property, loans and advances and investments in associated companies amounting to £42.2m in the group accounts.

After the provisions, net tangible assets of Triumph are shown at £11.7m or 20.4p a share, compared with 42.7p a share at the end of 1973. The statement was released after hours, the shares were quoted at 7 1/2p making the group's capitalization £4.3m, compared with a peak last year of £72.3m.

Mr H. Andrae, chairman of Triumph's affiliate, Securities Management Company SA, has joined the board, while Mr M. Horowitz, Mr P. H. Gase, Mr Charles Wheeler and Mr L. J. Richtenberg have resigned.

Bonn sees second half growth rise

Bonn, Aug 9.—West Germany's Economics Ministry forecast today that growth in national product, and in particular domestic demand, will grow more strongly in the second half of this year than in the first six months, when real GDP is estimated to have risen between 1 and 1.5 per cent compared with the first half of 1973.

In an analysis of the economic situation the Ministry said the situation demanded a velvet glove approach to economic policy.

It said there were good chances for improving the record in the fight against inflation; for bringing off the necessary structural changes in the economy, and for achieving a moderate increase in internal demand in the autumn.

If necessary this could be supported by government action.

The Ministry said there were several indicators pointing to an upturn in private consumption in the second half, like higher pension payments, the removal of the counter-inflation tax surcharge on over-legal incomes from the middle of the year, and the coming into effect in the second half of higher wage settlements agreed at the beginning of the year.

It admitted a real stagnation was likely in industrial investment compared with the first half of the year, but noted that a more favourable picture should emerge in comparison with the second 1973 half, when investments dropped by a real 3 per cent.

On export activity, the ministry forecast a quieter development in the second half and a possible upturn in imports, stimulated by domestic demand, bringing a marked reduction in Germany's external surplus.

It forecast significant success on prices, and said the cost of living index this year should show an average increase of only 7.5 per cent at the most.

Strike makes 3,000 idle at Longbridge

By R. W. Shakespeare

Northern Industrial Correspondent

A strike over the sacking of two men alleged to have been fighting on the shop floor stopped car engine production at British Leyland's Longbridge plant, Birmingham, yesterday and made nearly 3,000 workers idle.

The trouble began on the night shift on Thursday when the 1,300 workers making engines for Mini, Marina and Allegro cars walked out demanding the reinstatement of a toolsetter and a labourer dismissed for "industrial misconduct."

Yesterday toolroom workers on the day shift joined the stoppage and another 1,500 production workers had to be sent home. Last night talks between shop stewards and management were still in progress.

A company spokesman said: "Finished car production is not yet affected because the assembly lines are working from existing stocks of engines."

Talks also started yesterday between union leaders and management in a fresh attempt to resolve the three-week strike by 450 clerical workers at British Leyland's truck and tractor factory at Bathgate, Scotland. This stoppage over a pay dispute has halted production and nearly 5,000 workers are laid off.

At the Chrysler car plant at Linwood, Renfrewshire, about 7,000 workers voted yesterday to accept a new pay deal. It will increase the plant's wage bill by about 20 per cent and add between £7 and £9 a week to pay packets.

The agreement puts into effect company promises to close the earnings gap between Chrysler's Scottish car workers and those in the company's Coventry plants. Moves to bring this about were held up by various phases of incomes policy.

In practice the new settlement will raise the top pay grades by £7.80 a week plus a special threshold payment of £1.20 a week. Skilled workers will get an increase of just over £9 to give them a new basic wage of more than £50 and a labourer's wage will increase by £5.45 to give a weekly wage of more than £41.

Big gas find reported in Siberia

Soviet geologists on the Yamal peninsula in northern Siberia have discovered a deposit of more than 1,000,000 million cubic metres of gas, Tass News Agency reported yesterday.

The new deposit, named "Bovenko" after a famous Soviet geo-physicist, is the largest of five deposits discovered so far in the Yamal area, Tass said.

The agency said much of the gas would be transported along a new pipeline linking northern Siberia with the industrial centres, and some would be exported.—Reuter.

Ropner drops executive share option scheme

An executive share option scheme is to be abandoned at Ropner Holdings, the Darlington-based shipping, engineering and insurance holding group, because of criticisms made to the board. Relations to approve the scheme and to permit the necessary increase in authorized capital at general meetings on August 12 have been withdrawn.

The proposals were prepared in consultation with Lowndes management incentives and would have allowed an increase in Ropner's equity capital, including non-voting "A" shares, of up to 5 per cent. It would have increased the potential increase in the ordinary shares was 11.3 per cent.

The move comes at a time when investment institutions have been showing some hostility to incentive or scrip dividend schemes where executives receive shares or options in gross dividends and others suffer dilution of their stake in the company.

Six of the nine directors of Ropner Holdings are members of the Ropner family. The non-voting "A" shareholders would not have been entitled to vote on the scheme the meeting had gone ahead.

Esso chairman attacks state oil participation

By Peter Hill

Government plans for increasing the level of state involvement in offshore oil and gas exploration and development have been attacked by Dr Austin Pearce, chairman of Esso Petroleum.

He warned the Government yesterday against taking measures to control rates of production from offshore fields, and said that state participation was not the way to ensure an increase in the Government's share of profits.

He was also critical of government proposals which he said supposed that the recent dramatic rise in crude prices would automatically produce immense pre-tax profits for companies operating in the North Sea.

Dr Pearce said that the Government already had sufficient powers to deal with operational matters and his company was "most concerned" over the plan to enable the State to control production rates for reasons other than good oil-field practice.

Such a power, he said, introduced a big uncertainty in planning the size and timing of production facilities, pipelines and other associated developments.

The industry was seeking to install these facilities as quickly as possible in line with government exhortations, but if production rates were set up by the State below the maximum efficient rate, there would be a significant economic penalty as a result of not utilizing facilities to their capacity. Such a policy, he cautioned, could also discourage exploration efforts.

On the question of a British National Oil Corporation to represent the government participation in exploration and development, Dr Pearce said there was a serious question as to why such a company was needed if additional taxes were applied for the benefit of the nation.

Criticizing the government plans for taxation on North Sea operations, Dr Pearce said that Esso had always acknowledged that if excessive profits materialized from its continental shelf operations, then it would be appropriate for an additional tax to be considered.

"In the absence of excessive profits, then I believe profits from offshore operations should be subject to the same general company tax rates as any other commercial operation, plus the royalties as provided in current licences, and see no justification for treating the oil industry differently," he added.

£15,000 post at Treasury for Sir Bryan Hopkin

Sir Bryan Hopkin, aged 59, has been appointed chief economic adviser to the Treasury and head of the Government Economic Service at an annual salary of £15,350, it was announced yesterday. He will succeed Sir Kenneth Berrill, who became head of the Central Policy Review Staff on October 1.

Since 1972 Sir Bryan has been professor of economics, Cardiff, and a member of the Commonwealth Development Corporation.

In 1969 he was appointed director-general, Department of Economic Affairs, and from 1967-72 served as chief economic adviser, Treasury. He first entered the Civil Service as an assistant principal in the Ministry of Health in 1938.

Shipyard chief says Benn case 'totally false'

Vosper-Thornycroft, one of Britain's most successful naval shipbuilders, yesterday launched a big campaign against plans to nationalize the shipbuilding industry, announced last week by Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry.

Sir David Brown, chairman, announced that the company, which is "totally false and very damaging" particularly in relation to the company's export sales.

Sir David said that the Portsmouth-based company, a subsidiary of the David Brown Corporation, had initiated an anti-nationalization campaign.

Armstrong Cork to set up £10m Teesside plant

Armstrong Cork, the British affiliate of the American Armstrong Cork group, is to invest £10m on Teesside. Announcing this yesterday, Mr Frederick Donnelly Jr, Armstrong's general manager of international operations, said that the group did not believe "scare" stories about Britain.

Armstrong is to build a cushioned flooring material plant at Thornaby, Teesside. It will initially employ 120 people, increasing to 200. The plant will start production in 1977.

Mr Donnelly said yesterday that at least 50 per cent of output would be for Europe.

£36m Australian deficit

Australia had a \$458m (about £36m) trade deficit in July, the Australian Statistics Bureau said yesterday. Exports were \$656m and imports \$1,114m. The July deficit compares with a \$A20m surplus in June.

Italian trade gap

Italy reported a provisional trade deficit of 611,000 lire (about £400m) in June, up from 574,000 lire in May.

Receiver for estate

The High Court has appointed a receiver for the estate of the late Walter Nathan Williams, who was for many years the chairman of Israel-English Bank of Tel-Aviv, now in liquidation.

Japan urged to keep money curbs

Tokyo, Aug 9.—Japan should continue its tight money and demand-control policies to strengthen price stabilization, Mr Toshiro Uchida, director-general of the economic planning agency, told a Cabinet meeting today.

While certain signs of sluggishness in the business climate have begun to appear, underlying investment and consumer demand was still strong, he said. Mr Uchida made his remarks the same day the planning agency released its annual white paper on the economy. This document stressed the need for a lower economic growth rate in years ahead and for change in Japan's industrial structure to one that is low in pollution and low in energy consumption.

The white paper expressed considerable concern about trends in Japan's balance of payments. The document said it was imperative to keep Japanese goods competitive in export markets, and that this could only be done by keeping domestic prices stable.

The nation must hold down oil and energy consumption and recycle those energy resources currently discharged as industrial waste, it said.

The report also called for a more flexible interest rate mechanism to insure that available funds are distributed more efficiently.

Price freeze relaxed: Tokyo's administrative freeze on prices of 32 industrial products and consumer goods was lifted today. Officials said the decision was made at a Cabinet meeting after complaints that the freeze was merely serving to stabilize them there even when the supply-demand situation tightened.

The 32 items to be removed from the freeze list include steel products, aluminium processed goods, vinyl chloride resin, soy source, butter, skim milk and beer.

The price freeze was imposed on March 18, when a 62.3 per cent average increase in domestic petroleum product prices was sanctioned to cover higher crude oil costs.—AP.

The white paper would forestall a further escalation of inflation-related wage levels and expedite the transformation of the country's industrial structure.

In line with industrial transformation, the white paper said Japan should boost private and government assistance to foreign countries and import semi-finished goods and manufactured products rather than just raw materials.

In this context the report noted that assistance to developing countries should help promote their economic growth, which would in turn possibly enhance their demand for Japanese goods.

The planning agency said it was highly desirable for Japan to have an economic system that could withstand such externally triggered shocks as an oil boycott.

How the markets moved

Rises	Falls
ARM-Latham 5p to 21 1/2p	Alpine Hides 1p to 9p
Blyth 3p to 8 7/8p	Holder Line 25p to 52 1/2p
Burton For 2p to 2 1/2p	Hortons Mid 3 1/2p to 12p
Delta Inv 7p to 43p	Imp Coyt Gas 5p to 40 1/2p
Hammersley 7p to 10 1/2p	Pico Hides 5p to 28 1/2p
Hochst 5p to 37p	Philips Lamp 10p to 64 1/2p
Holtby "A" 5p to 37p	
Klaros 5p to 67 1/2p	Palace Torquay 5p to 18p
Lee Cooper 1p to 8 1/2p	Shannon 2p to 22p
MTM Hides 5p to 15 1/2p	Stephen, J. 3p to 15p
Nat Carbon 4p to 48p	Udd Mid Tst 3p to 31p
Status Disc 1p to 14p	Union Plat 12p to 15 1/2p
Wick 3p to 5 1/2p	Waterval Plat 12p to 15 1/2p
Winstor Newton 10p to 12 1/2p	Wood, W. 1p to 11p

The Times index: 93.16 -0.08
F.T. index: 237.3 unchanged

THE POUND	
Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia \$ 1.65	1.61
Austria Sch 44.75	42.75
Belgium Fr 95.50	92.75
Canada \$ 1.355	1.305
Denmark Kr 14.40	14.00
Finland Mk 8.95	8.70
France Fr 11.45	11.25
Germany DM 6.25	6.05
Greece Dr 75.00	70.00
Hong Kong \$ 12.20	11.85
Italy L 1,640.00	1,590.00
Japan Yn 145.00	140.00
Netherlands Gld 6.48	6.20
Norway Kr 13.10	12.75
Portugal Esc 62.50	58.75
S Africa Rd 1.94	1.87
Spain Pes 135.59	132.50
Sweden Kr 10.50	10.30
Switzerland Fr 7.20	6.95
US \$ 2.415	2.355
Yugoslavia Dnr 37.00	35.00

Equities had a quiet session. Gilt-edged securities were thinly traded. Sterling gained 80 points at \$2.3725. Gold rose \$2.25 to \$153.75. SDR's was 1.9937 on Friday while SDR-E was 0.505381.

Commodities: Copper lost £22.50 after being £40 down in early trading. Tin fell \$55 and zinc dropped £19. LME silver was 3.5p lower. Coffee futures staged a strong rally. Reuters index slumped 16.6 to 1,259.5.

Reports, page 18

On other pages

Bank Base Rates Table 18 Company Meeting Reports: Ferguson Industrial Holdings 16

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EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

FINANCIAL NEWS

London ignores New York's lead • property bonds

Week's political agony in London left the London stock market largely unresponsive to the lead of New York's market. It is indeed unlikely that the arrival of a new President in the White House will spark off London's bull market.

The same equities have been much steadier this week and effective help for the market has been provided by the Dominions Trust, which has announced the sale of some of the more hairy shares of the preceding fortnight.

Confidence remains thin as this as the market underlies the credit of shares remain under the eye of the market. The market is still a long way from the recovery of the previous period.

Against this evident risk, the market has been able to stand up well during the past week. The market has been able to stand up well during the past week.

During periods of relative stability in the property market, the value of the property has been a concern. The market has been a concern.

Publication this week by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors of "guidelines" for the valuation of property bonds is a welcome addition to the market.

Ex linking problems for societies. The word "indexation" is firmly entrenched in the financial glossary, thanks to the government's proposals for cost-indexed bonds and contracts.



Sir Hilary Scott, chairman of the Scott Committee.

As well as giving the basis of valuation, the committee suggests, subdivide the total portfolio value between various categories of property and show the highest value of each category.

The need for a general approach is clear enough for the valuation is crucial in maintaining equity between buyers, sellers and existing holders of the bond.

There are a number of more detailed guidelines both on valuation procedures and the frequency of valuation, and to ensure that the value is not under any constraint in following the institution's recommendations.

Trustees and fund managers should have the right to call on the value at any time to value the portfolio and the value should have a reciprocal right. If the value is to be used, he should have the right to value as he wishes and to have his certificate of value issued to the auditors and bond holders.

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As well as giving the basis of valuation, the committee suggests, subdivide the total portfolio value between various categories of property and show the highest value of each category.

Status Discount withdraws from furniture trade with £231,000 loss

Poor sales have forced Status Discount, the retail stores group, to withdraw from the furniture and carpets trade 18 months after adding it to its traditional home decorating and kitchen furniture business.

The effect of this is that in the 28 weeks to June 15 an operating profit of £355,000 (£250,000) is turned into a net loss of £231,000 (£230,000) after charging interest on a recurring and extraordinary items and adjusting for taxation.

As a result of these transactions the management of Sphere Group's investments will be facilitated. The asset value is reduced by 5.46p a share, but the company's capital gain tax is cut by 7.66p a share.

Extraordinary items less recoverable tax of £169,000. On the market the shares dipped to 9p, but later rallied to close at 14p, a point higher than the dividend is paid, against 2.5p.

Mr E. Healey, chairman, says that having traded fairly successfully in the first quarter, the introduction of furniture into more stores and the opening of a central furniture warehouse was expected to bring a much improved second three months.

But the group misread the effect of the economic conditions would have on consumer spending and decided to leave furniture alone before the traditional business was jeopardized.

With these problems now behind it Status is now looking to a profitable second half with the interest charge, which was up from £60,000 to £138,000 as a half-way, considerably reduced. It will be further minimized by the leasing of a considerable part of the surplus selling area.

Mr Healey says property, another new business, has also presented problems. But these are being regarded as a subletting exercise of £400,000 a year. About 40 per cent of the subletting programme has been completed.

With Tuesday's extraordinary general meeting drawing near, the board of Anglo-Welsh Investment Trust (Continuation) is urging shareholders to vote against an attempt to utilize the company by E. S. Schwab, a subsidiary of Ashbourne Investments, which has 32 per cent of Anglo-Welsh and aims to bring the share price into line with the net asset value.

Sphere buys investment portfolio for £5m

Sphere Investment Trust has sold a subsidiary called London & South America Investment Trust, an investment dealing company, to Meadcliffe Ltd for nearly £5m. Sphere has also purchased a portfolio of investments at their current market value of about £5m.

As a result of these transactions the management of Sphere Group's investments will be facilitated. The asset value is reduced by 5.46p a share, but the company's capital gain tax is cut by 7.66p a share.

Anglo Welsh opposes Ashbourne move

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But the group misread the effect of the economic conditions would have on consumer spending and decided to leave furniture alone before the traditional business was jeopardized.

Pilkington Bros weigh up 'political risks'

Yesterday's annual meeting of the Pilkington Brothers, the glass group, heard from Sir Alastair Pilkington, the chairman, that they were planning to invest more than £150m in the next three years, but any decision to go ahead with the schemes would depend on all conditions, including the political risk.

While he was not against the nationalization of large service industries, Sir Alastair said there was a danger of drifting into nationalization only to find the situation irreversible.



Sir Alastair Pilkington, chairman of Pilkington Brothers.

Management accounts for the first quarter to June 30 show a profit of £253,000, after interest of £157,000 and oil-gas exploration expenses of £105,000; sales were £8.8m. No comparisons are given but in the preceding year the group lost a pre-tax £1.2m.

All activities contributed to the improved results, and the chairman adds that trading in July, although disturbed by plant holiday closures and inadequate coal supplies, was considered satisfactory, and immediate prospects appear favourable. But he warns of the many uncertainties ahead for the rest of the year.

All in all, however, aided by sharply-increased export sales and substantially increased revenues from the derivatives from processing coal, Mr Davis expects a "reasonable profit" to be achieved in the full year in spite of the continuing burden of interest rates on bank and other borrowings.

Severe downturn at Customagic

The 1973 recovery of Manchester-based Customagic Manufacturing (when profits were more than doubled) has proved to be short lived and in the last period to April 30 the pre-tax slumped heavily from £253,000 to £63,000. The dividend is cut from 3p to 0.51p and on the market the shares weakened on the result.

The year, which the company described as "exceptionally difficult", splits into distinct periods. In the first six months profits were £253,000, mainly because of the cost of the integration, rationalization and clearing of redundant stocks of the Stretchova acquisition, which cost about £48,000.

Eldridge Stableford sells Stephen stake

Eldridge Stableford, which backed John Stephen of London the clothing group when it was marketed in 1972, has disposed of its holding of 735,338 ordinary shares in 18 (29.4 per cent) to Mr P. A. Davis of Harrow, Middlesex.

JS recently made known that in the half-year to February 28 the group had incurred a pre-tax loss of £76,000 against a profit of £84,000. No interim dividend is being paid.

Scottish Auto back to profitable trading

Car and commercial vehicle distributor, Scottish Automobile, says it has now mastered the problems facing the motor industry because of the economic situation and is now returning to profitable trading with better results in the current first quarter.

Canpac Investments

Net income of Canadian Pacific Investment in the first six months of this year rose by \$25.1m to \$63.2m (£27.5m). After dividends earnings rose from 71 cents to \$1.13 a share. Outlook for the rest of the year is said to be good.

Stoneware lower

A year ago profits of Stoneware, the Birmingham-based suppliers of building materials in which Mr C. R. P. Tompkins, of Green Shield Stamps, has a controlling interest, returned taxable profits showing a 21 per cent increase. But this time, in the year to February 28, profits show a downturn from £564,000 to £420,000. This includes higher investment income of £70,000 against £16,000 and a much higher surplus from the sale of investments of £55,000 against £12,000. Tax takes roughly the same, leaving net profits at £169,000 against £218,000, to which is added a

Godfrey's haltime loss

Godfrey's, the property investment and motor trading concern which is controlled by Burston Group, moved into the red in the first half to April 30. Turnover in the period was more than halved from £2.98m to £1.39m, from which the group incurred a pre-tax loss of £58,000, against a profit of £320,000. This time there is a tax credit of £28,000 against a charge of £160,000. The interim dividend is held at 0.63p.

Mr Victor Gray's stake in Queens Moat 19p

With the purchase of a further 1.35 million shares, Mr Victor W. Gray has brought his stake in Queens Moat Houses to 2.2 million shares, 19.6 per cent of the equity. This additional stake was acquired from "sources unconnected with the board". Mr Gray says that he had a holding of 1.92 million shares (11.46 per cent) as a result of the acquisition of Carrowton Contract Services by Queens Moat in July.

Wall Street

New York, August 9.—The New York stock market fell moderately today, the first day of President Ford's Administration, with investors looking for economic direction.

Silver : 2-9c decline

New York, Aug. 9.—COMEX SILVER futures closed at 29.95 cents today, down from 30.24 cents on Friday. The price of silver fell 2-9/16 cents.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

STRAIGHTS		Bid	Offer	Bid	Offer	
American 5 1/2 1980		84	84	Seavice Foods 6 1/2 1981	88	88
American 6 1/2 1980		84	84	Seavice Foods 6 1/2 1981	76	76
Ashland 6 1981		84	84	Seavice Foods 6 1/2 1981	84	84
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

New lows for hire purchase shares

The London stock market viewed the last Act of the Watergate drama without any great enthusiasm yesterday. There was some initial nervousness regarding the possible effects on sterling of the change of President in the United States. But by midday equities had almost abandoned trading for the week and prices were hovering around their overnight levels.

Recorded bargains for the London "floor" were a mere 4.312-starvation ration in terms of breaking commission. The point was driven home by the disclosure of one further merger between two broking firms and the collapse of talks aimed at merging four others.

Oil shares looked a shade better than the rest of the market, with Shell edging up to 180p in further response to good second quarter figures. Over the week, Shell have now risen by 14p. BP added a further 2p to 353p yesterday. The hire purchase shares continued to tremble at the situation disclosed by the results from United Dominions Trust, whose shares lost a further 3p to a new low of 31p. Also at new lows were Mercantile Credit, 4p off at 27p, and Wagon Finance, 1p off at 30p.

While the banking leaders managed a batch of small gains

Tube Investments, with figures due, closed firmly at 189p. But GKN (142p) lagged behind, and shipbuilders had a quieter session. Vickers, easier this week on the sale of a substantial share stake by Wm Hudson, held steady at 93p yesterday.

Gold shares had a good session, extending gains during late dealings. The gilt-edged market was extremely quiet, with the only feature of any note being two short-dated stocks going "ex dividend". Otherwise, prices were steady, but looked as if they might move a shade higher at times.

Latest dividends

Company	Dividend	Year	Pay Date	Prev. Dividend
Associated Portland Cement	1.87	1973	2.62	2.52
Associated Portland Cement	2.0	1973	2.51	2.40
Associated Portland Cement	0.62	1973	1.25	1.25
Associated Portland Cement	2.51	1973	1.50	1.50
Associated Portland Cement	0.9	1973	1.78	1.65
Associated Portland Cement	1.26	1973	1.49	1.26
Associated Portland Cement	0.5	1973	1.14	1.14
Associated Portland Cement	2.0	1973	3.87	3.87
Associated Portland Cement	1.14	1973	1.89	1.84
Associated Portland Cement	1.95	1973	2.35	2.35
Associated Portland Cement	2.5	1973	3.67	3.67
Associated Portland Cement	1.34	1973	2.04	1.97
Associated Portland Cement	5.56	1973	10.0	6.56
Associated Portland Cement	3.2	1973	1.8	5.0

Foreign Exchange

Dollar firm after resignation

Foreign exchange markets were quiet yesterday, with the dollar firm and stable after President Nixon's resignation. This had been largely discounted in trading earlier this week and intervention by the Federal Reserve as New York opened in the afternoon was suspected, although the amount was not substantial.

Sterling opened above its overnight level and was generally traded at \$2.3735 in the morning. When New York opened the rate slipped back to \$2.3675 at one point. The close was \$2.3725, up 80 points on the day.

Gold closed at \$153.1 up 23 on the day.

Credit easy for discount houses

In the discount market yesterday, day-to-day credit was again in good supply until early afternoon when conditions became rather patchy. The Bank of England was eventually required to help the market on a small scale, through purchases of Treasury bills directly from the houses.

This was the first time since Tuesday that the market had needed to turn to the authorities for assistance. Conditions were very easy at the outset, with very short loan rates quickly falling from 8 to 9 per cent, down to as low as 7 per cent. But rates began to firm up during the afternoon and the close was rather tight in the band of 6 to 8 per cent.

The Treasury bill rate eased very slightly at the weekly tender, leaving Minimum Lending Rate unchanged at 11 1/2 per cent.

Mining

Gold Fields' doubled profit

The Gold Fields Group pre-tax profits for the year to June 30 were \$38.3m against \$15.3m in the previous year, reflecting mainly a more than doubling in investment income from £15.6m to \$34.2m. Surplus on realization of investments was also sharply up, from \$2.9m to \$7.1m, while net income from fees, interest, etc., increased from \$0.8m to \$3m.

Earnings a share rose from 89.6 cents to 219.8 cents during the period. The final dividend is 115 cents making a total of 150 cents for the year against 60 cents total in the previous year.

Falconbridge nickel mines: 1973 half year earnings were \$22.2m against \$13.8m and revenues were \$246.4m (\$200.8m). Earnings per share rose from \$4.01 to \$4.61.

Noranda copper force majeure extended

Toronto, Aug 9.—Noranda Sales Corporation said it advised United States customers that the 20 per cent force majeure on copper shipments for August will remain in force during September.

Commodities

Copper declines £22.50 a tonne

After an early sharp decline COPPER prices rallied in the afternoon but still closed \$2.50 down for cash and \$3.50 for three months. Covering and pre-weekend book squaring caused a background feature in the market. The main reason for the decline was the scheduled resumption this weekend of union talks with the strike-bound United States copper companies. Some quarters also thought that expectations of a further large stock increase this week were overshadowing the market.

Afternoon—Cash was \$1.75-76, 1974-75 \$2.50-51, 1975-76 \$3.50-51. Three months \$2.50-51, 1974-75 \$3.50-51, 1975-76 \$4.50-51. London Metals \$2.50-51, 1974-75 \$3.50-51, 1975-76 \$4.50-51. New York Metals \$2.50-51, 1974-75 \$3.50-51, 1975-76 \$4.50-51. The main reason for the decline was the scheduled resumption this weekend of union talks with the strike-bound United States copper companies. Some quarters also thought that expectations of a further large stock increase this week were overshadowing the market.

Benque Consolidated, the Benque Consolidated after-tax net income of 42,274m pesos (net income of 42,274m pesos for 1974's first half. Net income for the 1973 first half was 24,597m pesos.

MOORGATE INV. Directors hopeful of maintaining distribution at increased level this year.

HAZLEWOODS (PROPRIETARY) Mr P. Davies has informed company that the company's name Burlington Inv is about 29 per cent.

Money Market

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 12 1/2%	Bank of England Bank Rate 12 1/2%	Bank of England Discount Rate 10%
3 months	12 1/2%	10%
6 months	12 1/2%	10%
12 months	12 1/2%	10%
18 months	12 1/2%	10%
24 months	12 1/2%	10%
30 months	12 1/2%	10%
36 months	12 1/2%	10%
42 months	12 1/2%	10%
48 months	12 1/2%	10%
54 months	12 1/2%	10%
60 months	12 1/2%	10%

The Times Share Indices

Index	Value	Change
1000 Shares Index	1418.4	+1.2
1000 Shares Index	1418.4	+1.2
1000 Shares Index	1418.4	+1.2
1000 Shares Index	1418.4	+1.2
1000 Shares Index	1418.4	+1.2
1000 Shares Index	1418.4	+1.2
1000 Shares Index	1418.4	+1.2
1000 Shares Index	1418.4	+1.2
1000 Shares Index	1418.4	+1.2
1000 Shares Index	1418.4	+1.2

Spot Position of Sterling

Market	Rate	Change
New York	2.3725	+0.0080
London	2.3725	+0.0080
Frankfurt	2.3725	+0.0080
Paris	2.3725	+0.0080
Brussels	2.3725	+0.0080
Amsterdam	2.3725	+0.0080
Geneva	2.3725	+0.0080
Zurich	2.3725	+0.0080
Basel	2.3725	+0.0080
Vienna	2.3725	+0.0080

Forward Levels

Month	Rate	Change
1 month	2.3725	+0.0080
3 months	2.3725	+0.0080
6 months	2.3725	+0.0080
12 months	2.3725	+0.0080
18 months	2.3725	+0.0080
24 months	2.3725	+0.0080
30 months	2.3725	+0.0080
36 months	2.3725	+0.0080
42 months	2.3725	+0.0080
48 months	2.3725	+0.0080

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Unit	Value	Change
1000 Shares Index	1418.4	+1.2
1000 Shares Index	1418.4	+1.2
1000 Shares Index	1418.4	+1.2
1000 Shares Index	1418.4	+1.2
1000 Shares Index	1418.4	+1.2
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1000 Shares Index	1418.4	+1.2
1000 Shares Index	1418.4	+1.2
1000 Shares Index	1418.4	+1.2
1000 Shares Index	1418.4	+1.2

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In run house in U.S.A. for minimum of 1 year. Good references essential. Husband must drive. All expenses paid. Please call 01-580 8111 1 week days or 01-556 5301 1 week ends.

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